Daily Free Democrat.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

BY S. M. BOOTH. MILWAUKEE, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 21, 1854. VOL. IV....NO. 235.

DAILY FREE DEMOCRAT:
[illegible] IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE EVERY WEEK DAY AFTERNOON.

Office—Birchard's Block, No. 15 Spring Street.

[illegible] Dollars a year, [illegible]

[illegible] DEMOCRAT is published [illegible] and Saturday [illegible] following [illegible] DOLLARS a year.

[illegible] at Two Dollars [illegible] One Dollar.

Rates of Advertising:

[illegible]

FREE DEMOCRAT
BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING OFFICE!
Corner Spring and West Water Sts.

[illegible]

[illegible]	CARDS OF ALL KINDS
[illegible]	HANDBILLS
[illegible]	LETTER HEADS
[illegible]	BLANKS
[illegible]	[illegible]

PRINTING IN COLORS. ap11

OFFICERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT

Mayor—[illegible] KILBOURN.
[illegible]—JACKSON HADLEY.
[illegible] WHITEHEAD.
[illegible] JOHN P. EDWARDS.
[illegible] MITCHELL.
[illegible] KLEIN.
[illegible] E. COOLE.
[illegible] CLINTON WALWORTH.
[illegible] WM. [illegible] BROWNRIGG.
[illegible] M. VAN SLYCK.

Aldermen.

[illegible]

School Commissioners.

First Ward—[illegible] Jackson Hadley, Thomas [illegible]
Second Ward—Chas. E. Jenkins, [illegible] Brown, [illegible]
Third Ward—John Comminge, Edward McGarry, [illegible]
Fourth Ward—Haven Powers, A. R. R. Butler, [illegible]
Fifth Ward—[illegible] Clas. A. Place, Edwin [illegible]
[illegible]—CHARLES E. JENKINS.
[illegible]

Commissioners of Survey.

[illegible] Lapham, [illegible]

Assessors.

[illegible]—Ben Church
[illegible]—Haven Powers

Railroad Commissioners.

[illegible]—Herman Haertel
[illegible] C. West.
5th Ward—Carlton Holland

Justices of the Peace.

[illegible]—C. E. Dole
[illegible] 4th Ward—Haven Powers
5th Ward—Oliver Parsons.

Constables.

[illegible]

Fire Department.

[illegible] JOHN S. FILLMORE
[illegible] DANIEL NEIMAN
[illegible]

Foreign Consuls.

[illegible]

NEW MUSIC STORE,
At 168 East Water Street, - Milwaukee.

THE UNDERSIGNED have opened a Music Store, at No. 168 East Water Street, [illegible] Book Store, [illegible] which they now have and [illegible] on hand [illegible]

Pianos, Guitars, Melodeons, and Violins.

[illegible] The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

I. BALATKA.
[illegible] BIEDERMAN.

AUCTION SALE

THE CALIFORNIA FENCE IS DOWN!!

THE ELEPHANT IS COMING!

J. HOOD, Auction and Commission Merchant, [illegible] No. 198 East Water [illegible] cash advances will be made on all [illegible] MONEY LOANED [illegible] in any part of the city or country [illegible]

J. HOOD, Auctioneer.

Milwaukee, [illegible] 1854. jy25

HENRY NIEDECKEN,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
Book-Binder, Ruler and Stationer,
AND DEALER IN
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES

NEWS AND BOOK INK FOR SALE.
Next door north of the Post Office. [illegible]

H. SPAAN'S
GROCERY AND POULTRY STORE,
—IN THE MARKET HOUSE—
East Water Street, - - - - Milwaukee.

WHERE AT ALL TIMES [illegible]

May be found a full assortment of GARDEN VEGETABLES, of all kinds, received *fresh every morning*. Also, Poultry, Fruits, Flowers and Garden Seeds, of the best varieties, which will be sold at the cheapest market price. Call and see.

GUNSMITHING.

WILLIAM HAYWOOD, *(from J. Bond's, Cornhill, London,)* Manufacturer of GUNS, PISTOLS, RIFLES, &c. Also, the Improved Gain Twist Ride, No. 252 West Water street, Milwaukee.

Shot Guns made to shoot close. oct16

FOR SALE.

JOHN GREGORY, House and Land Agent, is instructed to sell a few acres of good land near the city. This would suit a gardener or nurseryman. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. BARKER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN HATS, CAPS, [illegible] AND FURS—No. 194 East Water street, Milwaukee. [illegible] jun21

THOS. P. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, [illegible] Wis. [illegible]

CYRUS D. BOOTH,
[illegible] Office of the Free Democrat. [illegible]

DOCTOR J. P. GRIEVES,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—[illegible] Milwaukee, Wis. [illegible]

FINCH & LYNDE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Wis [illegible]

P. L. MOSSIN,
ENGRAVER IN METALS AND WOOD—No. 8 Wisconsin street, [illegible] Milwaukee. [illegible]

DOCTOR DOUGLAS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Office [illegible] Dr. D. [illegible]

JOHN GREGORY,
CIVIL ENGINEER, Surveyor, and Land [illegible] Agent—Office [illegible] Post Office.

ALEXANDER MARQUIS,
PORTRAIT PAINTER—Law Buildings, Wisconsin st., Milwaukee. nov21

H. S. BROWN,
DAGUERRIAN GALLERY—Martin's Block, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, Milwaukee. Persons visiting the city can have a good likeness taken in a few minutes. [illegible] Cases, Cameras, Chemicals, Gold [illegible] &c. [illegible] furnished with instruction and outfits complete.

IRVING BOOKSTORE.
H. D. HULL, Bookseller and Publisher, Dealer in Foreign and American Books, Stationery, &c. No. 146 U. S. Block, Milwaukee.

J. C. GRIDLEY & CO.
DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, &c. Ludington's Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee.

MACK, GETTINGER & CO.
DRY GOODS—New York Cheap Cash Store—194 West Water street, Milwaukee.

SILAS CHAPMAN
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, corner East Water [illegible]

A. K. WILLIAMS,
DEALER IN HARDWARE—Also Agent for Pittsburgh [illegible] No. 25 Spring street, first door east of American House, Milwaukee.

JAMES H. PAINE, BYRON PAINE, HORTENSIUS J. PAINE.
PAINE & SONS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Solicitors in Chancery—Office [illegible] Block, Milwaukee.

H. P. PICK,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS—140 United States Block, East Water street, Milwaukee.

TURTON & SERCOMB,
EAGLE STEAM FOUNDRY—West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

J. H. SILKMAN,
HATS AND CAPS—Furs, Gloves, Mittens, &c. 172 East Water street, Milwaukee.

JOHN T. HALE. PETER STARR.
HALE & STARR,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS,
NO. 15 WALL STREET, *NEW YORK.*

R. P. CADY,
(Successor to Edward D. Holton.)
MANUFACTURER OF PURE SALERATUS, and Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. 17 Spring street, Milwaukee. [illegible]

DOCT. D. F. BROWN.
Homœopathic Physician.
Office corner Wisconsin and Main Streets, opposite the Milwaukee Bank.

DR. B. keeps constantly on hand Homœopathic medicines of all kinds, for the supply of Physicians and families. [illegible]

J. F. BIRCHARD,
MANUFACTURER and wholesale and retail dealer in Cabinet Ware, Sofas, Chairs, and Upholstery, No. 21 Spring street, (Birchard's Block.) Milwaukee. Splendid Fashionable Furniture, of the most graceful approved patterns, highly finished, made under the proprietor's personal supervision, of the very best materials, and by competent and experienced workmen. june28

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

H. N. DAVIS, wholesale and retail dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS &c. [illegible] Block, sign of the "Golden Mortar." Also,

Books, Stationery, Paper-Hangings, &c.
all which will be sold as low the times will admit. [illegible] 1852

Eagle Steam Power Foundery,
WEST WATER STREET,
Milwaukee, - - - - Wisconsin,
TURTON & SERCOMB, Proprietors,

RESPECTFULLY [illegible] their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture all kinds of

Engines, Cast & Wrought Iron Works,
for Grist and Saw Mills. Also, all kinds of Machinery, at their well known establishment, Nos. 298 & 300 West Water Street.

They are themselves both practical mechanics, the one a pattern maker of twenty years experience, the other a moulder of thirty years experience. They likewise employ none but the very best workmen that can be obtained.

Their stock of patterns cannot be equalled—they have all been made in this city, expressly for the wants of this State—and they can and will sell [illegible] any similar establishment in this State, and on the shortest notice.

They respectfully call the attention of the public to their ENGINE DEPARTMENT.

THOMAS TURTON, JOHN SERCOMB.
October [illegible] 1853

DECKER & SEVILLE,
PROPRIETORS OF THE
RELIANCE WORKS,
Milwaukee, - - - - Wisconsin.

GENERAL MANUFACTURERS of **Stoves, Castings, Agricultural Implements, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, French Burr Mill Stones, &c., &c.**
Job Work done on the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

Manufactory,	**Sale Rooms,**
No. 290 West Water St.	No. 113 East Water St

Also Dealers in Bolting Cloths, Mill Furnishings, Stucco, Water Lime, Fire Brick, &c. apr116

C. S. DECKER. JAMES SEVILLE.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
No. 116 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THE SUBSCRIBER may now be found at his new place of business, No. 116 East Water st., opposite the new store of Durand & Lawrence.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and to induce hosts of new ones to give him a call.

His stock of Boots and Shoes are all *his own manufacture*, and by employing good workmen, and using the best material, he feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to his customers.

Remember the name and number.
H. FREEMAN, 116 East Water st.
oct21

THOMAS VAUX,
(from New York,)
Window Shade Manufacturer and Sign Painter,
21 Mason Street, Milwaukee,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

He has on hand a good assortment of the latest and best styles of washable Transparent Window Shades. Store Shades and Screens made at the shortest notice; and all kinds of Shades made to order.

Emblems painted on Shades for I. O. of O. F., I. O. of R., S. of T., &c. Also, Sign Painting. [illegible]

A. H. BURR,
Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser,
NO. 16, WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
—No. 50—
East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THE SUBSCRIBER having fitted up the above Hotel [illegible] all who see fit to give him a call.

His table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Boarding by the day, month or year.

Good yard and Stabling.
[illegible] GEORGE CARVELL.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Madison, - - - - - - - - - Wisconsin

THE PROPRIETOR [illegible] this Hotel [illegible] and his table will always be supplied with [illegible]
The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
[illegible] G. DEPCHIP.

MENOMONEE HOTEL,
—BY D. N. NEIMAN—
West Water Street (near Spring Street Bridge,)
MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

MATTESON HOUSE
Corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.
STEVENS & WILLARD, Proprietors.

A. B. VAN COTT
WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER.
Corner of Michigan and E. Water Sts., Milwaukee,
AND 148 MAIN STREET, RACINE.

Having purchased the establishment of Mr. GARDINER, Milwaukee—informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received from New York City, the most splendid and extensive stock of goods in his line ever offered to customers in the Western country. This assortment comprises Gold and Silver Watches with plain levers, anchor and patent levers, escapement selected by himself expressly for his customers and warranted.

CLOCKS—in plain, gothic and ornamental cases running from 30 hours to 30 days, made of the best materials and warranted among the best in the world. Also Marine Clocks.

LOOKING GLASSES—A great assortment, with gilt mahogany frames of various sizes and patterns, with polished plates and warranted true.

SILVER WARE—Table, tea and desert spoons, sugar scoops, &c., warranted of the fine coin standard.

LAMPS—A great variety of solar Lamps of the most perfect construction, securing a most beautiful and brilliant light, of various sizes and with elegant plain and cut glass shades.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Flutes of superior tone and perfect workmanship, [illegible] the best assortment ever offered, including some of great antiquity and value. Accordeons of [illegible] German Flutes, Fifes, &c., with instruction Books, Violin and Guitar strings, &c., and other appurtenances to musical instruments.

JEWELRY of the best quality, including Ear Rings of the [illegible] and fashionable styles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings with diamond and stone settings, also [illegible] wedding rings.

Mr. VAN COTT, having long been a manufacturer of the above articles in the city of New York, his knowledge and experience furnish him with excellent opportunities [illegible] best articles in his line.

FANCY GOODS of all kinds, [illegible] and Buffalo Horn Combs, Brushes, Spectacles, Guard Chains, gold and silver, Britannia Tea Setts, Silver Cake Baskets, Castors, &c. &c.

Watches cleaned and warranted to keep time for one year, or money refunded. oct29

1853. FALL TRADE. 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT THE HARDWARE STORE OF
A. K. WILLIAMS,
25 Spring street, 1st door East of American House,
WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

A. K. WILLIAMS is now receiving and opening his Fall Stock of Goods, at No. 25 Spring street, where the Public can always find a general and complete assortment of Builders Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters, Coopers and Blacksmiths Tools, Files, Iron, Nails, Glass, Sash, &c. &c., which he will sell, at wholesale or retail, as low as the lowest. Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Carpenters
Can be furnished with Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Augers, Levels, Bevels, &c., besides a general assortment of HOUSE TRIMMINGS.

Blacksmiths and Waggon Makers,
With Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Springs, Axles, Hammers, Files, Chuck Runners, &c.

Coopers,
With Knives, Truss Hoops, Adzes, Shaves, Howels, &c.

Farmers,
Will find a complete assortment of Farming Utensils.

Everybody else,
and the rest of mankind, can be accommodated with Nails, Sash, Shovels, Spades, Picks, Crow Bars, Axles and Springs, two, three and four tined Forks, Coil, Ox and Log Chains, Chain and Cast Pumps, Curry combs and Cards, Horse and Paint Brushes. Also an assortment of Enamelled and Tin Sauce Pans and Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Setts and Standards, Trays, Waiters in setts, Brass and Plated Candlesticks, Brass and Glass Curtain Pins and Bands, &c., &c.
Milwaukee, October 1853.

JAMES G. BATTERSON'S
STEAM MARBLE WORKS,
335 North Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

JAMES G. BATTERSON has constantly on hand, or manufactured to order—

Monuments, Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., in every variety of design and adapted for execution in American and Italian Marble, Free Stone or Granite.

Mantles—in Statuary, Pyrenean, Lisbon, Irish, Brocatelle and Sienna Marble, many of which are richly carved and from the most beautiful designs.

Tessalated Tiling—Floors in Marble and Minton's Encaustic Tiling from new and elegant patterns, and laid in the most approved manner.

Garden Statuary—Urns, Fountains, &c., furnished to order.

Builder's Materials—Builders supplied with every description of Work in Brown Stone, and on short notice.

Carving and Ornamental Work—In every style and by superior workmen.

The additional facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery for sawing and polishing stone, enable us to produce the most perfect work, and in the shortest possible time. [illegible]

WISCONSIN EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully announce to the public that they have just completed an arrangement by which they are prepared to run, and have commenced a

DAILY EXPRESS,
From Milwaukee to Janesville and Madison,

touching at all intermediate points, leaving Milwaukee every morning at 7½ o'clock, and arriving from Madison and Janesville every evening.

They are also prepared to forward Express goods to Beloit, Lodi, Baraboo, Portage City and Mineral Point.

In connection with forwarding ordinary Express packages, they will attend to the collection of Bills, Notes, Drafts, &c., enter Government Lands, procure Deeds for outstanding Duplicates, pay Taxes, and transmit Specie and Currency to and from the places above mentioned, with despatch.

Prompt attention will be given to all orders, addressed to us, for the purchase of goods, &c., by Mail or Express.
(ap21) J. HOLTON & CO.,
Office corner East Water and Huron sts. Milwaukee.

TO MY AMERICAN FRIENDS,

WHO ARE STUDYING THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, I would recommend for Holiday Gifts, my most exquisite stock of GERMAN LITERATURE. I only mention here—
GOETHE'S COMPLETE WORKS, latest edition. Poems—Faust—Hermann and Dorothea.
SCHILLER'S WORKS. Poems.
HERDER'S COMPLETE WORKS. Cid.
Lenau's, Uhland's, Platen's, Freiligrath's Poems.
Ladislaus Pyrker's Rudolphias and Tunisias.
Niebelungenlied.
Poetischer Hausschatz des Deutschen Volkes, (Poetical Treasury of the German Nation.)
Auerbach's Dorfgeschichten.
Tales of Grimm, Chamisso, and of many others, too numerous to enumerate them—writings quite adapted to make the scholar acquainted with the profoundness, richness, beauty and spirit of this language. [illegible]
[illegible] READY MADE LEAVES. [illegible]
[illegible] C. OTTO [illegible]

[illegible] LEHIGH COAL, for sale at [illegible]

1854.
E. M. SHOYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL CLOTHIERS.
154, East Water Street, Milwaukee,
DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES & VESTINGS of the latest styles,
selected expressly for the custom trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders with us will have them made up in a style and completed [illegible] under the supervision of Mr. **S. H. BLACK,** an artist of superior [illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING,
We have now on hand [illegible] best selected stock of [illegible] Ready made clothing ever in this market, of our own manufacture, which we will sell as cheap as can be purchased of any house west of New York. Our stock of

SHIRTS, HOSIERY & CRAVATS
Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, &c.,
is unusually complete, and at prices that defy competition. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon [illegible] and honorable dealing to merit a continuance of the same.
E. M. SHOYER,
my21d&w SAML. SHOYER.

STATIONERY.

Cap Letter, Folio post, Demy, Medium, Writing, Drawing, Envelope, [illegible] celebrated [illegible] Marble, Morocco, Gold plated, Glazed, Silver, Gilt and Wedding PAPER.
Knowles Floral, Embossed, Called, Cartoon, Enamelled, Satin, Ivory and Printers CARDS.
Gold and Steel Pens, wood, tin and ornamented pen holders.
Cedar drawing slate and Crayon Pencils, porcelain and stone slates.
[illegible] mourning Envelopes, red, [illegible] black and blue Ink.
[illegible] and Notarial Wafers, white, scarlet, colored and spangled Sealing Wax.
Letter Clips, Letter Stamps, Backgammon Boards, Chess men, [illegible] water colors, [illegible] pencils, sand boxes, wafer boxes, ink stands, &c. &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Of all the kinds used in the State of Wisconsin.
A good assortment of Paper-Hangings.
Green, blue and dark figured Glazed and blended Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, a beautiful article.
The above are sold Wholesale or Retail, as low can be purchased in this market for cash.
Country dealers supplied.
may1 d&c S. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE & MIL. R. R. CO.
MILWAUKEE, January 19, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following additional instalments are required to be paid on all subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, viz: Ten per centum of the amount of all stock subscribed by persons residing east of Wisconsin River, payable on the first day of February next; and Ten per cent on all such stock, payable on the first day of June next. Also, on all Stock subscribed by persons residing west of Wisconsin River, the following instalments, viz: Five per cent payable on the first day of March next, Five per cent payable on the first day of June next, and Ten per cent payable on the first day of October next. The said payments to be made at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in the city of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors,
jan21 12m&wtoctl LEVI BURNELL, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE R. R. CO.,
MILWAUKEE, April 2[illegible], 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Installment of Five per cent on each share of the Capital Stock of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Company, heretofore called by that Company, is required to be paid to this Company, and that the following additional Installments are required to be paid on all subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay Railroad Company, viz., Ten per cent on the first day of June next, and Ten per cent on the first day of August next. The said payments to be made at the office of the Treasurer of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in the city of Milwaukee.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ap26 ltwawtan1 LEVI BURNELL, Secretary.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.
The Only One in Wisconsin!

THE subscribers would inform Physicians and Families throughout the State and the West generally that they have on hand, and intend to keep a constant supply of

Homœopathic Remedies,
from Tinctures and Triturations to the two thousandth Dilution sufficient for any demands in the West.

Our assortment also contains a full supply of Pellets, Sugar of Milk, Vials of all sizes, Corks, Distilled Alcohol, Physicians and Family Medicine Cases and Chests containing from ten to sixty Remedies, an assortment of Medical Books, &c., &c.

More than ordinary pains will be taken to procure the best articles that this country and Germany afford.

Office—Corner Main and Wisconsin streets.
dec20 DOUGLAS & GREVES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "LEAD EXPRESS."
NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY!

A PORTION of my assortment of PAPER HANGINGS have come, and it is hoped the balance will be here soon. Those already received make my assortment of

Gilt and Extra Fine Papers
better than was ever before offered in Milwaukee. And there are COMMON PAPERS enough to put an effectual stop to whitewashing kitchens. J. A. HALL,
my9 185 East Water Street.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CARPETING.—Just received by the subscribers a fresh assortment of **Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three Ply and Ingrain Carpetings,** some new patterns of Three Ply goods never before seen, and we think the handsomest styles that have yet been exhibited in our city. We should be happy to show the goods to our citizens before the assortment is broken.
je20 BRADFORD BROTHERS.

"BOOKS THAT ARE BOOKS."

JUST received by Express, at C. J. GILBERT & CO'S, No. 17 Wisconsin Street, "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "The Lamplighter," "Hot Corn," and a great variety of other entertaining reading.
ap25 C. J. GILBERT & CO.

INK.—Arnold's Writing Ink, in stone bottles, for Schools, for sale by the dozen, very low. Arnold's writing Fluid, one half pint, pint, and quart bottles.—Black Record Ink, various sizes, Arnold's copying Ink, Arnold's Red Ink.
oct21-d&c S. CHAPMAN.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A NEW supply of over 150 varieties this day received. My stock is now the largest in the State, and defies competition in variety, quality and price, from 6c to $1.50 per roll. [ap27] S. CHAPMAN.

ECLECTIC (McGuffey's) Series of Reading Books.—Sanders's do do do.
Rays' series of Arithmetic and Algebra,—with all school books in common use, in any quantity.
nov12 S. CHAPMAN.

MONOCHROMATIC BOARD, Crayon Paper, Drawing paper, Profile paper, Crayon Stumps, Black and Chalk Crayons, French Pastil Crayons, &c., &c.
oct21-d&c S. CHAPMAN.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.—60 bags of pure Live Geese Feathers, just received and for sale at [illegible] BRADFORD BROS.
103

SLATES—3 by 5, 5 by 7, [illegible], 7 by 11, 10 by 14, and larger, just received.
oct21 d&c S. CHAPMAN.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—200 pieces Floor Oil Cloths from 3 to 24 feet wide in store and for sale low. [illegible] BRADFORD BRO'S.

GIRLS WANTED,
TO DO EMBROIDERY. Apply to [illegible], corner Main and Oneida streets. [illegible]

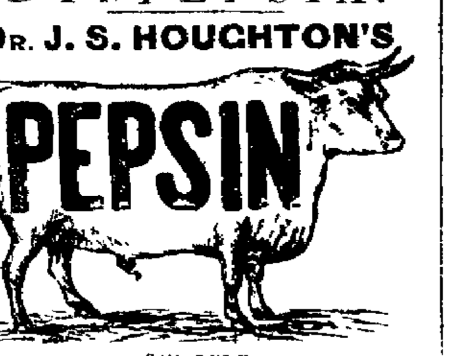
PICK HANDLES.—A small lot of Pick Handles, just received, and for sale by
my11 [illegible] H. J. NAZRO & CO.

OPAQUE QUILLS.—[illegible] S. CHAPMAN.

K[illegible] S. CHAPMAN.

[illegible]

GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from RENNET, or the Fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no ALCOHOL, BITTERS, ACIDS or NAUSEOUS DRUGS. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress.

Beware of DRUGGED IMITATIONS. Pepsin is NOT A DRUG.

Call on the Agent and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry, Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion, Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet, Dr. John W. Draper of New York University, Prof. Dunglison's Physiology, Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, Dr. Carpenter's Physiology, &c., together with reports of CURES from all parts of the United States.

Sold in MILWAUKEE, by S. Johnson Jr., A. F. Clarke, Henry Fess, and D. Bosworth & Sons, wholesale and retail. oct24daelv

MORTIMORE'S
Rheumatic Compound.

THIS truly celebrated remedial preparation efficacious alike for each and every description of RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS, is already too well known and esteemed throughout the United States, to require any lengthy notice of its paramount virtues. IT ERADICATES this hereto-fore in-domitable disease and distressing malady from the system and STANDS UNRIVALLED IN THE PHARMACY OF MEDICINE.

We do not propose to make unqualified statements, or to *force a nostrum before the public*, but simply to request those most interested—THE SUFFERERS THEMSELVES—to procure from the Agent in their vicinity, a circular and not only read the testimony of those who have experienced its invaluable curative powers, but also to write to, or call upon the convalescents so that the statements may emanate from the Fountain Head, a course which will satisfy the most incredulous, and only by which the reputation of the REMEDY is certain of being sustained. Write also to the proprietors who will accord every information, and furnish names of undoubted character from every section of the Union, numbering among them some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Editors, and prominent citizens, rendering the reliability and efficacy of the remedy beyond the reach of doubt or distrust.

Mortimore's Rheumatic Compound,
Is a Vegetable Extract, an Internal Remedy, prepared expressly for this *One Disease*, and this it will cure in every form, either Inflammatory (Acute) or Chronic, no matter how long standing.

Sold by H. FESS, Jr., S. JOHNSON, Jr., and LAKE & HOPKINS, Milwaukee.

THE ABOVE HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,
THE GREAT ALTERATIVE,
MORTIMORE'S
BITTER CORDIAL AND BLOOD PURIFIER

THIS invaluable remedy—for every description of *Nervous Affections*, and for diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—has obtained a popularity, wherever introduced, unprecedented in the history of any other medical preparation ever brought before the public.

Many of our most eminent Physicians have thoroughly tested its merits and now prescribe it as the most effective *Alterative and Blood Purifier ever known*.

Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Night Sweats, and Affections of the Lungs will readily yield to the influence of this unrivalled remedy. Physical Derangements or Irregularities, especially with *females*, producing Debility and Prostration of the system, may be at once obviated and removed by the use of the

Bitter Cordial and Blood Purifier,
which is a *Vegetable Spirit*, pleasant to take and perfectly safe to be used in any state of health, even by the most delicate female or child.

Price One Dollar per bottle.
DOWNING & Co., Proprietors,
No. 1 Barclay street, (Astor House,) New-York.
no2 deowly wly

SPRING GOODS!
Just received by Express, direct from New York,
A Large and Elegant Assortment of
New Style Bonnets, Ribands, Dress Goods,

AMONG which may be found—
SUPER COL. SILK CHALLIS,
Super Black do
French Ginghams, French Lawns,
All Wool Delaines, plain and figured,
Velvet Ribands, Crape Shawls,
Printed Lawns,
Silk and Worsted Berages,
Marabout Silks "a beautiful article."
Fancy Dress and Plain Silks.
Super Black Silks, Bouchot's and Grode Zurich, of rich lustre and warranted.
Parasols, Kid Gloves, &c., &c. To all of which we invite the attention of the community.

Goods arriving every day.
ap18dtf BRADFORD BROTHERS,
153 East Water Street.

NEW GOODS OPENING AT H. P. PECK'S!

COMPRISING the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES of
SPRING GOODS!
Beautiful Embroideries and Lace Goods.
Elegant Plaid, Stripe, Foulard and Rich Dress Silks,
Cantons Dress Capes, Marabout Dress Robes,
Paris all-wool De Laines,
Rich Gold End Scarfs, Cashmere ditto,
French Calicoes, Ginghams, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribands, Bonnets, &c., &c.

More of those Celebrated Black Silks have just arrived, of mellow softness and high lustre. Those Ladies who have waited so long for their arrival, will now find us with a full supply.
ap11 H. P. PECK, 140 U. S. Block, East Water st.

THE FRANKLIN GLOBES.

CELESTIAL AND TERRESTRIAL—Manufactured by Merriam, Moore & Co.—The Franklin Globes, 6-inch and 10 inch, to which we invite the attention of dealers and teachers, are a much superior article to the many imperfect ones offered heretofore, the Ball being made of a new material, and in the substitution of a tasty Bronze Frame for the old style wooden one. They are printed on new plates, giving the latest changes and discoveries, including the latest Arctic and Australian discoveries.

Call and examine for yourselves, at the Irving Bookstore, 150 East Water st. (my17) H. D. HULL.

SPLENDID PORTFOLIOS & BANKERS' CASES, &c., at LOW PRICES.

Embossed Morocco Folios, Brass lock and key,	50 cts.
" " " " [illegible] Steel lock,	$1.[illegible] to 4.50,
" Im. Tur. Mor. 4 pockets, " "	$1.75,
Bankers' Cases, Morocco,	1.50,
Money Books, as low as,	37c.

&c. &c. A good assortment of the above articles rec'd this morning, and will be sold at eastern retail prices.
my15 H. D. HULL,
Irving Bookstore, 50 East Water st.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

RECEIVED THIS DAY A LARGE LOT OF LADIES AND MISSES SPRING AND SUMMER [illegible]
FRENCH LACE, LEGHORN, BACK AND HAIR, [illegible] Willow, Belgrade, [illegible]
[illegible]
Also a choice lot of ARTIFICIALS, &c., for sale low at A. G. GARRINGET,
ap22 130 East Water Street.

[illegible]

FINE STATIONERY. [illegible]
[illegible] A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

[illegible]
[illegible] 149 U. S. [illegible]

From the Boston Traveller.
The Blind Girl and her Bible.

Many years ago said the Rev. Mons. V——, when a student in the University of Geneva, I was accustomed to spend the long summer vacations, traveling from village to village in my native France, preaching in the open squares the kingdom of God, distributing his holy Word to those who would accept it, and teaching from house to house. On such an excursion in the summer of 183—, I entered a little vine-hung cabin in the environs of Dijon. In its low, wide kitchen, I saw a middle aged woman busily ironing, a boy yet too young to labor, and a girl of some seventeen or eighteen years, of a sweet, serious aspect, platting straw. She did not raise her eyes as I entered, and, on a nearer approach, I perceived that she was blind.

Saying that I was sent to bring glad tidings of good things, I began to tell them the story of Christ, his love, his sufferings, his death.—They listened attentively. It was indeed tidings, new and wonderful, to them, like others of the simple peasantry of France. The next day, and the next, I visited the widow's poor cottage.

Poor sightless Marie! how was she affected when I told her of Him who opened the eyes of the blind, and read to her how Blind Bartimeus sat by the wayside begging, when he cried unto Jesus of Nazareth passing by, and received sight. Then an irrepressible longing, such as she had never known before, a longing for God's blessed gift of vision, seized upon the poor blind girl: not that she sighed to behold the blue heaven, or the golden light, or to look upon her mother's smile, or gaze in her young brother's laughing eyes. No, not these: but she longed to read the blessed words of Jesus, how he said, 'Come unto me, and I will give you rest.'

There dwelt then in Dijon a man of God, who had gathered around him a few blind, whom he had taught to read and work. I sought him out, told him of Marie, interested him in her, arranged that she should come an hour every morning to learn to read, and procured for her a Bible with raised letters for the blind.

You should have seen her delight as she started off next morning—a warm bright August morning—one hand locked in her little brother's and the other fondly clasping the precious Bible, to take her first lesson.

Alas, poor Marie! it requires a delicate touch to distinguish the slightly raised surface and nice outline of the letters, and her fingers were hard and callous with the constant platting of straw. Again and again was the effort made, but to no purpose. But one day as she sat alone, sorrowfully chipping with her little knife the rough edges of the straw, a happy thought occurred to her. Could she not cut away the thick, hard skin from her fingers, and then it would grow anew, smooth and soft, like the rosy fingers of a child! And so she whittled the skin from her poor fingers heeding not the pain; was it not that she might read the word of God? But the straw work could not cease, it bought bread, and the wounded fingers were slow to heal. When the reading lesson was tried again, warm drops trickled from the bleeding fingers along the sacred line. It was all in vain.

After the first bitterness of her disappointment, Mary strove hard to be cheerful. 'God had opened the eyes of her soul,' she said, 'and ought she not to praise Him?' And the new Bible! Ah, surely she must carry it back; some happier blind girl might pluck the fruit from this tree of life, and find healing in its blessed leaves. And, holding the volume nearer to her beating heart, she knelt by her white cot to pray, and touched the open Bible with her lips. O joy! to the soft lips the slight indentations of the raised surface are clearly perceptible; they trace sharp outlines of the letters with unerring accuracy. With a low cry of joy, she passes line after line across her eager lips, she turns the leaf, the lips lose not their power. It is all clear, all easy now. The lips could do what the toil-hardened fingers could not—they could read.

A twelvemonth after I visited Dijon. The low kitchen wore its old look, but what a beaming, happy face was Marie's, as she sat in her rude chair, her basket of straw at her feet, reading her loved Bible. Blind, it was full of light. 'N'est il pas heroux,' she murmured in her rich, musical tones, 'n'est il pas heureux de baiser ainsi les douces paroles pendant que je les lis?' Is it not blessed to kiss the sweet words as I read.

Dear eloquent lips, which the cold clay kisses now, told me this tale, and listened with starting tears, thinking how the poor blind girl would rise up in judgment to condemn the many, who 'having eyes, see not.'

Choose not your wives as you do grapes from the bloom on them.

How many "rounds" of brandy does it take to make a "spiritual circle?"

MONTHLY BULLETIN—(CONTINUED)

BOOKS ISSUED IN MAY—
New York, its Upper Ten and Lower Million, by Geo. Lippard.
Adler's Hand Book of German Literature, containing Schiller's Maid of Orleans, Goethe's Iphigenia in Tauris, Tieck's Puss in Boots, and The Hero by Goethe and Schiller.
Æsop's Fables and Arabian Nights, new illustrated English edition.
Melbourne and the Chincha Islands, by Geo. W. Peck.
jun5 A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I PROPOSE to sell thirty recipes for the manufacture of articles of general use which command a ready sale and large profits. Any young man of ordinary enterprise may select one or more from the number and make from two to five dollars per day. Also some very valuable information to MARRIED MEN, and which no young man about to get married should fail to procure. All of which I will send to any address upon the receipt of one dollar, by mail or otherwise, POST PAID addressed to
my19 tt W. H. PAYTON, Madison, Wis.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED.

THOSE IN WANT OF CLOTHING are respectfully informed by JOHN ELLIS, that he is prepared to furnish
Clothing of Every Description,
on short notice, and at prices in accordance with cheap rent and small profits.
Orders received and promptly attended to.
JOHN ELLIS, corner Market and Division Sts.
Milwaukee, April 29, 1854. ap29d1y

HARD WOOD LUMBER!

THE undersigned has established a LUMBER YARD, on the Canal, opposite the Old Saw Mill, for the purpose of keeping a FULL SUPPLY of
All Descriptions of Hard Wood Lumber,
and will fill all orders on short notice, in any amount, from his Steam Saw Mill, which is now cutting from Forty to Fifty Thousand Feet per week.
So call at the Old Saw Mill, as heretofore.
[illegible] H. COMSTOCK.
Milwaukee, May 11th, 1854. my13d1m

CAST IRON WELL CURBS.

A SMALL LOT of this most CONVENIENT ARTICLE just received. It is for wells and cisterns, and should be placed over all of them where there are children. Please call and see. For sale by
my11 H. J. NAZRO & CO.

LEADING SCHOOL BOOKS.—[illegible] McGuffey's Readers, &c., together with all the [illegible] of books in general use, for sale at the lowest [illegible] at the Irving Bookstore, 150 East Water street.
my30 H. D. HULL.

BLANK BOOKS, LETTER & CAP PAPERS, ENVELOPES, &c.—Country Merchants will find [illegible] assortment of these articles worthy of attention.
my30 H. D. HULL, Irving Bookstore.

NEW BOOKS.—We are receiving [illegible] all the new publications of the day as [illegible] Books not on hand will be ordered, [illegible]
[illegible] H. D. HULL, Irving Bookstore.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—A large and general assortment, of all in use—for sale wholesale and retail [illegible]
je9 J. A. HALL.

[illegible]
my22 [illegible]

NEW YORK.—Its Upper Ten and Lower Million, by Lippard. [illegible]

NEW STATIONERY [illegible] of all kinds [illegible]

Daily Free Democrat.

Office—Birchard's Block, corner of Spring and West Water Streets.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

S. M. BOOTH, : : : : : : : : : EDITOR.

MILWAUKEE:

WEDNESDAY:::::::::::::::::::::::::::JUNE 21.

For President in 1856,
JOHN P. HALE, of New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana.

Following it Up.

We published, yesterday, articles from the Washington Star and Boston Commonwealth, to show the *animus* of the Slave-catching Administration and its determination to spare no expense necessary to convict us of helping a fugitive to escape from bondage. The President authorized the expenditure of $30,000 to capture Burns in Washington, without a shadow of constitutional warrant, and the Federal officers here authorized the payment of troops and paid for the publication of Justice Shaw's decision in favor of Slave-catching, to help make the business easy and respectable. And now the Government has employed E. G. Ryan, Esq., the ablest lawyer of the State, to help break down the decision of Judge Smith, and remand us to the custody of the United States' officers.

We confess to some surprise that Mr. Ryan could consent to become the agent of the Government in the prosecution of such a case. He had refused to accept a retainer to act as counsel for the Slave-catchers on the trial of a fugitive, and we do not see the difference between helping *remand* a fugitive to slavery, and trying to get a free man, and one of his own fellow citizens, into prison, for the alleged effort of trying to save a human being from hopeless bondage.

It seems to us if the people of the West had a true appreciation of the blessings of Liberty and the curse of Slavery, that no one among them could be found to lend the sanction of his name and the weight of his professional talents to uphold the business of Slave-catching.—There was no obligation on his part to render his services. It is true, the Government can afford to pay, and does pay, such services better than private individuals can. But then one owes something to his own reputation, and is under obligations to leave a better legacy to his children than the possession of gold.

We regret to find Mr. Ryan occupying this position for another reason. The advocacy of the Fugitive Slave Act tends to commit one to the side of oppression, and to blind the mind to the preception of the truth in behalf of Justice and Humanity.

Still, we recognize Mr. Ryan's legal right to do as he has, and are glad to have the wrong side of this case persented in strongest manner.

But we believe if public sentiment was right on this question, no man, who valued the respect of the community, would defend the cause of kidnapping. And the light of Freedom will soon make it impossible for any lawyer, worthy the name, to advocate the rightfulness of Slave-catching, and look his neighbors in the face.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Col. Walker sent a communication to the Wisconsin denying promptly the charge that he had originated and circulated the report that Gov. Barstow had bought the charter of the Bank of Hagerstown, Md., &c. The Wisconsin mutilated his letter and published only such parts as it pleased. We regret to say this is a habit with the Wisconsin. No one can send a communication there, with any certainty that it will be published as written. It is almost certain to be emasculated, and the writer made to say something different from his intention. And as of corrections. We scarcely ever know it undertake to make a correction, without making a blunder—sometimes worse than the original error. Of course, there can be no fair play where everything has to be run through a particular mold and shaped to the editor's liking before it can appear in print.

EDSON B. OLDS, of Ohio, says the N. York Anti-Slavery Standard, now one of the most unscrupulous of the slaveocratic members of Congress, was once an out-spoken Abolitionist, and a warm admirer of Theodore D. Weld, under whose influence he professed to have been converted to the cause. Political ambition has been his ruin.

We rejoice that his own party have just thrown him overboard, and nominated Gen. Andrews for Congress, in his stead. So in Iowa, where Augustus Hall has been nominated in place of Bernhardt Henn, the present Nebraska incumbent.

THE Buffalo Express has a lengthy article in which it quotes from the New York Times, to show that Mr. Fillmore made political speeches on the recent excursion up the Mississippi, and glorified his past services, and asks can this be true? One of the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post assured us that it was true that Mr. Fillmore's political speeches were the subject of ridicule by almost the whole Company.

THE News makes another attempt to deceive the public in regard to the Native Americanism of the Nebraska bill. It says the requirement to support the provisions of the bill is similar to that of other territorial bills, but it does not undertake to anwer the objection that after the *first* election none but naturalized citizens can vote or hold office.

The Chicago Press proposes to call Illinois and the States surrounding it, "The Central States." We like the name, especially as Milwaukee is proposed as the place to which the seat of the National Government is to be removed.

THE News is waiting for the eighteenth accession to the Nebraska press of Wisconsin.—Wonder what editor is undergoing the requisite manipulation.

THE people of Indiana have called a Mass State Convention for the 13th of July.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE SMITH.—We devote a large portion of our columns this week to the publication of the decision of Judge Smith on the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. We do so because we believe all our subscribers will read it with more interest and profit than anything else we could publish. Let every man preserve this paper, and when he is inclined to despair of the final triumph of Truth and Justice, let him read over this decision, and thank God that Wisconsin has a *Man* upon the Bench,—one that believes that Law and Humanity have some relationship. We consider it as altogether the most important decision ever made in our State.

We hear some of our Hunker friends regretting that they voted for A. D. Smith for Judge; but we feel considerably thankful about this time that we did vote for him, although we knew him to be zealously opposed to our party.

Our only regret is that this case was not carried before the Supreme Court, as we are sure our Chief Justice would have coincided with Judge Smith, and it would then have gone out to the world as the opinion of our highest Judicial Tribunal that the Constitution of the United States was not made *exclusively* to foster and protect the institution of Slavery.—*Oshkosh Dem.*

Our contemporary will see that it is to be taken up and argued, before the Supreme Court, the 27th inst.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Under this caption the Madison Journal publishes one suggestion in relation to the establishment of an Independent German Press in this city, and adds:

"No one thing would be productive of more good than this. With the exception of the Sheboygan *Republicaner*, which is allied with the *Lake Journal*, an unscrupulous partizan sheet whose character is tolerably well known, we know of no German press outside of Milwaukee, in this State, but what takes a noble stand against the aggressions of Slavery. The Milwaukee German presses have been pretty well paid for their devotion to the bogus democracy, by fat jobs of printing; and their course on the Nebraska bill, we cannot but believe, is rather the result of pecuniary considerations than of their real proclivities. We are compelled to believe this from the fact that they give no reasons for their support of that measure. We have not seen the *Volksfreund*, but the *Banner* talks about federalism, nativeism, &c., and endeavors to prejudice its readers against the opponents of the measure, but does not even venture upon a calm and reasonable statement of the facts of the case, and the probable result of opening all our territories to Slavery. A press ruled by other motives than these is needed, and we believe would receive a hearty support from the Germans who have made their home in Wisconsin.

WE send our Daily regularly to the National Era, and do our best to keep the friends abroad well posted up in all that relates to the cause of Freedom in this State. With what success will be seen by the following article, from the National Era of the 14th inst., eight days after we had published the notice of Judge Smith's decision. Papers are usually *four* days in coming from Washington to Milwaukee:

THE FUGITIVE LAW.—We see it stated that at Milwaukee, on the 6th inst., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin declared the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. The case was an application of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to release one of the persons charged with participating in the rescue of a fugitive from St. Louis, not long since. The Court ordered his release. The United States Marshal, it is said, will not obey the order of the Judge.

The Era scarcely seems to know that Wisconsin is one of the United States.

MASS MEETING AT MADISON.—In another column will be found a Call for a meeting of all those who are opposed to the farther encroachments of the Slave Power, to be hold at Madison on the 13th of July. We regret that some other *time* has not been selected, as July is a very busy month for farmers, and we are not without fears that the Convention will be controlled by professed politicians, in which case its effects will be evil and only evil. But the day has been fixed, and now let the people leave their business for a few days and go up to the Capitol by thousands. Let there be such a gathering of *those who love Freedom* as has never yet been seen in our State. Let them go there determined to put an end to corruption and misrule, and to all time serving, dough-face politicians.—*Oshkosh Democrat.*

The *National Era*, in reply to the general proposition, "let us send back Senators and members who voted against the Nebraska bill," says:

This would be going a little to far. It would secure the return of some members who, while favoring the progress of the bill in its preliminary stages, merely recorded their names against it on the final passage, to save their position with their constituents. Such men are worse than those who acted openly and consistently for the bill, and have no more claim to re-election, than cowardice, hypocrisy, and treason have to respect and confidence.

MILWAUKEE CITY DIRECTORY.—Col Van Slyck has presented the public with a new Directory for 1854. It is a neatly got up book, printed by Starr, and bound by Quinn, and is creditable to all concerned in its issue. It will be delivered for $1,00, without a map, for $1,25 with Van Slyck's map, and for $1,50 with Lapham's map. Our edition has the Colonel's map, and we have not seen Lapham's. Everybody will want the Directory.

WISCONSIN.—The Freemen of Wisconsin of all parties will hold a Mass State Convention on the 13th of July, the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, which secured Freedom to the Northwest. The movement seconds that in Ohio, and will redeem that young and vigorous State from the yoke of the Slave power. The Court of Wisconsin has been the first to pronounce the Fugitive Law unconstitutional.—She will be second to none of her sisters in the great work of disenthralling the North.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WHERE IN WISCONSIN?—In looking over all the speeches which have been made in the House and Senate against the Nebraska rascality during the past eight months, not one word can be found from the lips of any Representative or Senator from Wisconsin, against this diabolical scheme. Say, citizens of Wisconsin, are you represented by dough-heads, wooden-heads, no-heads, or grannies, at Washington?—*Racine Advocate*

John P. Hale has been engaged as counsel by the defendants in the Milwaukee Rescue case. They have done well to secure the services of the man who was so successful in his defence of the rescuers of Shadrach in Boston.—*N. Y. A. S. Standard.*

Got Wet.—We learn that a small lad, son of O. R. Phelps of this city, fell through the upper bridge into Rock River, on Thursday evening last, and came near drowning. Timely aid, however, averted the calamity.—*Janesville Free Press.*

WE regret that by some accident we did not get the proceedings of the meeting at Racine, in response to Judge Smith's decision.

THE County Court adjourned yesterday, for the term. The next jury term will commence on Monday, July 3rd.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

We are glad to learn that 1500 rails for the La Crosse Railroad, have been shipped from Quebec, per Schooner *Oneida Chief*, for this port, being the first shipment in an American craft from Quebec direct to the Upper Lakes, the obstacles hitherto existing having been removed by a license authorizing this direct trade, from the Provincial Government. The shippers, JOHN ANDERSON & CO., are deserving of thanks for the interest they have taken in this matter, they having encouraged JULIUS WHITE, Esq., of Chicago, to make application for such a permit.

They have also transhipped from Montreal direct, 140 rails, per schooner City of Rochester, for the same road, and the American schr. Suffolk was hourly expected at Quebec, to take the balance of the cargo. The opening of a direct trade in American vessels, between this port and Montreal and Quebec, is of vast importance to the interests of our city and State. Let the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be placed on a permanent basis, and incalculable advantages will result to both countries. We must cultivate close relations with our British neighbors.

A SUM IN THE RULE OF THREE.—The following question, it is said, has been proposed by the President to his Cabinet:

"If it requires all the military and naval force of the United States to take one negro out of Boston, how large an increase of force will be needed to take Cuba from Spain?"

SUNK.—A scow belonging to Mr. Martin Rich, of Horicon, Dodge Co., used for transporting stone and lumber across Lake Horicon, sank at her moorings, on Monday moning.

Maj. E. A. Bedell, Indian Agent in Utah, died on Green River, in that Territory, on the 1st inst. His family reside in Warsaw, Hancock county, Ill.

A CULINARY IDEA.—The Louisville Democrat says that a wife should be like a lamb—tender and nicely dressed. Very good.

THE Cincinnati papers are full of reports of the trial of the nine fugitives before Commissioner Pendery.

The Free Democracy of Maine, hold a State Convention at Lewiston, the 5th of July. John P. Hale is to address the Convention.

The Granite Hunkers re-nominated N. B. Baker for Governor, and adopted the Nebraska Platform, at their recent State Convention.

REMOVED.—Mr. Williams has been removed from the Watertown (Wis.) Postoffice, but for what cause we are not apprized.

The break in the Illinois canal has been repaired, and boats have commenced running again.

FOURTH OF JULY!

Sabbath School Celebration, AT MILWAUKEE.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS.

☞ Church bells will be rung at 8 o'clock A. M., as a signal for the several Schools to assemble at their School Rooms. Bells will also be rung at 8½ o'clock A. M., as a signal for the several Schools to march to Wisconsin Street, where the Procession will be formed according to the following arrangement:

1. Visiting Schools from abroad,			
2. Grove Street Methodist	S. S.,	J. B. Judson,	Sup't,
3. Spring St. Congregational	do	Wm. Tainter,	do
4. Fourth St. Methodist	do	Edw. Emery,	do
5. First Presbyterian	do	P. C. Hale,	do
6. Jackson St. Methodist	do	R. P. Elmore,	do
7. Fifth Ward Presbyterian	do	James Baker,	do
8. North Presbyterian	do	Silas Chapman,	do
9. Baptist	do	Geo. Colgate,	do
10. German Methodist	do	P. Yoss,	do
11. Plymouth Congregational	do	A. A. Griffith,	do
12. Lutheran	do	Mr. Otto,	do
13. Spring St. Methodist	do	Jas. Seville,	do
14. Mission	do	Mr. McNell,	do

It is expected that the several Schools will be in readiness to march from Young's Hall at precisely 9 o'clock A. M., headed by a Band of Music, and march to Rogers' Grove, on Spring St. Hill.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

WM. H. BYRON, President.
JAMES SEVILLE, Marshal.
P. C. HALE, Assistant Marshal.

The Superintendents of the several Schools will act as Assistant Marshals.

Mr. BRIGGS will conduct the singing.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. SINGING, - - - - - by the Children.
2. PRAYER, - - by Rev. J. M. BUCHANAN.
3. SINGING, - - - - - by the Children.
4. READING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, by J. BAKER.
5. MUSIC, - - - - - - by the Band.
6. ADDRESS, - - - - - by Rev. J. BROOKS.
7. SINGING, - - - - - by the Children.
8. ADDRESS, - - - - - by A. A. GRIFFITH.
9. SINGING, - - - - - by the Children.
10. BENEDICTION, - - - - by Rev. Mr. FYFE.
11. MUSIC, - - - - - - by the Band.
12. REFRESHMENTS.

☞ A general invitation is extended to Sunday Schools abroad. Also to all friends of Sunday Schools.

JAMES SEVILLE,
P. C. HALE,
A. K. WILLIAMS, } Committee.

J. B. JUDSON, Secretary. je19 w2dtd

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Office of the Free Democrat,
MILWAUKEE, JUNE 21, 1854.

Weather magnificent. Receipts of grain rather better to-day, but the market is without much animation—buyers not over anxious to operate, until they get news from Europe by the next steamer. Prices same as yesterday.

Wheat.—White winter $1,50a1,60; Spring $1,30a1,38.

Barley, 50a55; Corn, 49a43.

Potatoes 25a35. Oats 30a33. Rye 75a78.

Receipts of wool are improving, but dealers are not over anxious to buy—worth 20a30c.

MARINE LIST—PORT OF MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, June 21, 1854.

—ARRIVED—

Steamer Arctic, Butlin, Chicago; 200 Pass.
Steamer Arctic, Butlin, Sheboygan.
Steamer Pacific, Brown, Chicago; 150 Pass.
Propeller Queen of the Lakes, Smith, Chicago.
Propeller Mayflower, Owen, Buffalo.
Brig David Ferguson, Stewart, Buffalo; 53 tons Coal, 20 tons Pig Iron, 164 M. Lumber, 63 M. Lath.
Schooner Hinsdale, Nelson, Michigan City.

—CLEARED—

Steamer Pacific, Brown, Chicago.
Steamer Arctic, Butlin, Sheboygan.
Steamer Arctic, Butlin, Chicago.
Schooner Mat. Barnum, Cooney, Sandy Bay.
Schooner Rockwell, Marroson, Muskegon.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—DEWELL.—At Madison, June 19th, at the residence of James Richardson, Esq., by Judge Crawford, of the Supreme Court, Hon. BENJAMIN ALLEN, President of the Senate, to Miss HARRIET DEWELL, late of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The happy couple left immediately for the home of the groom, at Hudson, St. Croix Co.

DOGS! DOGS! DOGS!

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that on Monday, 26th, June inst., I will commence the execution of all Dogs running at large within the City Limits, agreeably to all Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance regulating the Licensing of Dogs," passed July 12th, 1853. JOHN [illegible], City Marshal. Milwaukee, June 21, 1854. je21d3d

HABEAS CORPUS TRIAL.

BEFORE JUSTICE SMITH.

In the matter of the Application of S. M. BOOTH *for Discharge from Arrest on charge of violating the Fugitive Slave Act.*

MONDAY, May 29—2¼ P. M.

[ARGUMENT OF BYRON PAINE—Continued.]

The reasoning is further unsatisfactory, because it is founded on a gross insult to the honor and good faith of the States. In order to lay a foundation for the right of congress to legislate, the court assumes that the States would violate the constitutional requirement. On page 623 it says:

"One State may require the owner to sue in one mode, another in a different mode. One State may make a statute of limitations as to the remedy in its own tribunals, short and summary; another may prolong the period and yet restrict the proofs. Nay, *some States may utterly refuse to act upon the subject at all*; and others may refuse to open their courts to any remedies *in rem*, because they would interfere with their own domestic policy, institutions, habits," &c.

Judge McLean also said on page 662:—"If the effect of it depended, in any degree, upon the construction of a State by legislation or otherwise, *its spirit, if not its letter, would be disregarded.*" And the same position was assumed all the way through. Now to suppose the States could not understand the spirit of the constitution, was an insult to their intelligence. To assume that, understanding it, they would refuse to obey it, after having entered into a solemn obligation, and taken a solemn oath to do so, was an insult to their honesty and good faith. And they were both insults which the national court had no right to offer. And having offered them, and made them the basis of its reasoning, the insulted States have a right to reject that reasoning, as resting on an unsound foundation.

The court intimates that it would have been a great want of wisdom in the framers of the constitution, to have left the States to legislate under these clauses, because they were the parties to be bound by them. There is no force in this intimation. It was the doctrine of many of the most prominent men who framed the constitution, that it was a compact between the States, as independent sovereignties. That is the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions endorsed by the Democratic Party. That some of its provisions are matters of compact between the States, is evident, and has been admitted by the Supreme Court. Now, in all cases of compact between independent sovereignties, there is nothing to rely on for the fulfilment of the obligations imposed, but the integrity and good faith of the parties. Therefore, for the States joining together in a union, to have manifested the same confidence in the honesty and good faith of each other, that nations always manifest in each other, who are not joined in any union, would have afforded no reason to impute to them a want of wisdom or foresight.

The reasoning is further unsatisfactory, because its various parts are in conflict with each other. The opinion of the court is delivered by Judge Story. In that it is contended, not only that congress has the power to legislate, but that this power is exclusive. Five of the other Judges deliver separate opinions, and one, Justice Baldwin, concurred with the judgment for a special reason, "but dissented from the principles laid down as the grounds of the opinion." Three of the Judges, Chief Justice Taney, Justice Thompson, and Justice Daniel, in their opinions, deny that the right is exclusive in congress, but urge strongly that the States have *also* a concurrent right to legislate on the subject. Chief Justice Taney delivered a very able argument in favor of this position.—His remarks on this point have already been quoted, showing that the very words of the clause "seem evidently designed" to impose the duty on the States to legislate. Their arguments to prove this cannot be answered. But all those arguments are directly in conflict with the idea that congress has a right to legislate, and with all the arguments urged in favor of that right.

They who assert the right of congress, do so only by pretending that the words which say the fugitive "shall be delivered up," are addressed to the national Government. When, therefore, Chief Justice Taney and those who contend for the concurrent right of the States, prove that those words were addressed to the States, they destroy all foundation for the right of congress. There is a direct conflict between their reasoning and that in the opinion of the court.

It will be remembered that much is said about the argument drawn from contemporaneous construction. They who use this argument, confine their view entirely to the contemporaneous construction of Congress, and overlook that of the States. Now it appears from these very cases, that a number of the States, among which were New York Pennsylvania and Maryland, regarded this as a matter to be controlled by the States, and passed laws in good faith to carry this clause into execution. Thus showing how baseless was the assertion of the Court that they would not execute it. The contemporaneous construction of the States was in our favor, and that of Congress as much for as against us. The opinion of Chief Justice Taney sustains this position. He says that the construction placed on this clause by the Court, "had not entered the minds" either of Congress, or of the States, when the law of '93 was passed.

(Mr. Paine here read at some length from the opinion.)

The court contended that if this matter was left to the States, the remedy would fail. Chief Justice Taney claims that unless the States may legislate, the act of congress would be entirely ineffectual, and "scarcely deserve the name of a remedy." He cuts up root and branch the reasoning by which the court sustains the power of congress! yet he concurs in the opinion that congress has the power. By what other process of reasoning, different from that of the court, he arrives at the same conclusion, he does not explain. He concurs in the reasoning of the court, so far as to give congress the power, and then overthrows that reasoning so as to retain the power in the States. He seems to have supposed that the clause was addressed to both governments, and that both state and nation, were bound to use all diligence in hunting fugitive slaves.

Three of the Judges contend for the concurrent right of the States. One dissents from the reasoning in the opinion of the Court. It leaves, therefore, a bare majority of one in favor of the exclusive right of Congress. Now take the following extract from the opinion of Judge McLean, one of that majority, and see what strange inconsistencies they fall into in supporting their opinion. On page 660, he says:

"Does the provision in regard to the reclamation of fugitive slaves vest the power exclusively in the general government? This must be determined from the language of the constitution and the nature of the power.

"The language of the provision is general. It covers the whole ground, not in detail, but in principle. The States are inhibited from passing 'any law or regulation which shall discharge a fugitive from the service of his master,' *and a positive duty is enjoined* ON THEM, to deliver him up, 'on claim of the party to whom his service may be due.'"

He then proceeds to argue that the power is exclusive in congress. After asserting that the constitution "enjoins a positive duty *on the States*," to deliver up the fugitive, he immediately contends that they have no power to deliver him up. How a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States could assert such a plain and apparent contradiction, it is difficult to comprehend.

There are then three Judges who claim a right in the States to legislate, one who dissents from the reasoning of the Court, and one of the five others who declares that the Constitution "enjoins a positive duty on the States to deliver up the fugitive." There seems to be about as strong support, therefore, as far as numbers are concerned even, for the opinion that the States have a right to legislate, as there is for the opinion that the right is exclusively in Congress. And when it is shown that they have a right, it follows that they have the whole right, for, as already said, the very reasoning which proves their right, destroys the right of Congress.

Such are the reasons by which the supreme court sustains the law of '93, with one exception. They say that the case of a fugitive is a case arising under the constitution, and consequently comes under the judicial power of the United States. And that therefore congress may legislate so as to carry the judicial power into effect.

After all its reasoning to show that congress had the power by virtue of the supposed intent of the clause itself, it makes one attempt to bring itself within the old rules, and to show that this power is incidental to the vesting of the judicial power. The attempt is clearly far-fetched, and by its circumlocution is a tacit admission that there was no other way to sustain the power. But that the fugitive act is "necessary and proper" to the vesting of the judicial power, cannot be maintained. If that were a case to which the judicial power extends, congress might prescribe the manner in which the case should be brought before it. That is all that is necessary to the vesting of the judicial power. But the act goes far beyond this, giving remedies against individuals, inflicting penalties, and enacting many other provisions, that are not in the least necessary to the vesting of the judicial power, or at all connected with that subject. The judicial power of the United States extends to suits between citizens of different States. It would extend to an action of ejectment brought by an owner residing in another State. Congress, in order to vest the power, may prescribe how the case shall be brought before the court.—But would that give it the power to punish criminally a party who had committed and injury to the property, or to give to the owner a right of action against him for a penalty? Clearly not. Yet such a power would seem to be just as necessary to the vesting of the judicial power, as does a large part of the Fugitive Act.

But I think the true answer to this argument is, that so far as the proceedings of the owner are concerned, that a fugitive case is not a case at law or equity arising under the constitution, to which the judicial power extends, at all. What I have already said on the meaning of the word "claim," in this clause, goes to show this. The only kind of judicial proceedings contemplated by the clause, seems to be a resort by the fugitive to State laws, to obtain his liberty. The prohibition on them to discharge him, was the chief object of the clause, and the requirement of delivery naturally follows it, meaning no more than that the state tribunals, after proof that the person claimed, was a fugitive, should not interfere with the possession of the owner, but allow him to take the fugitive away. I believe this was the only delivery ever contemplated. No case at law arises under the constitution in the proceedings of the owner. It is like the owner of a horse running at large. He may seize the animal wherever he finds it. But he cannot sue it. He cannot begin a "case at law" by which the horse is to be caught. Let it not be supposed that by this comparison I intend to sanction the idea that a man can be the subject of property like a horse. God forbid! I only wish to argue it on the footing on which the slave laws place it. In the same way the owner is in pursuit of his property, not detained from him by any body whom he can sue, but running at large on its own responsibility. The courts have decided that he may seize it wherever he finds it, and this seems plain enough, admitting it to be property. If this right of property is secured by the constitution there is no reason why he should not take it away as soon as he gets possession, except the protection of the people of the state. This requires that the state should have the right to prevent him from doing it until he had given the person claimed, an opportunity to sue out a writ *de homine replegiando*, to test the question whether he was a slave or free. This was the provision of the New York law on this subject. Under this view of it, no case at law arises under the constitution. When the person claimed sued for his freedom, it would be a case arising under state law. It could only be brought before the judicial tribunals of the United States, by virtue of their appellate jurisdiction.

when it was claimed that the state law discharged the fugitive in violation of the constitution. It would go up in the same manner as a case, where it was claimed that a state law impaired the obligation of a contract.

I have now finished my examination of these decisions, and have shown, as I think, that the reasoning by which this power is attempted to be sustained, entirely fails. If it be true, that the reason of the law is the soul of the law, according to its own maxim, then in my judgment the decisions that have sustained this power, fell still-born from the lips that uttered them, and were never animated with the breath of life. And this Fugitive Act stands out in all its horrible deformity, originating in usurpation, a fit source for so monstrous an off-spring.

The court here adjourned until Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 30,—10 A. M.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

I yesterday urged the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Act, on the ground that it vested judicial power in court commissioners, thus subjecting the liberties of the people to irresponsible, dependent officers, contrary to the plain provisions and obvious intent of the constitution. I also urged that congress had no power to legislate upon the subject at all, but that the clause in the constitution is a mere article of compact between the States, depending on them alone for its execution. I attempted to show that the decisions by which this power had been sustained in congress were contrary to all settled and safe rules of construction; and that if they are to be followed, the constitution would be the mask and not the measure of its powers. That it would be like the painted scenery on the stage, used to hide the designs of the actors till they were ready to begin, and then shifted and changed to accommodate the character of the proposed performance.

I wish now to call the attention of the Court to another branch of this objection, and that is to the extent of the criminal jurisdiction of the United States. When we look into the constitution to find how far that jurisdiction extends, we learn that congress has the power to "provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United Sates—to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations, and to declare the punishment of treason." We find that no other criminal jurisdiction whatever is delegated to it in the instrument. These offences are of a flagrant character, either aimed at the existence of the national government, or such as are committed out of the jurisdiction of the States, and beyond the reach of their power to punish. From the nature of the offences—from the cautious and specific manner in which the power to punish them is granted, a very strong implication arises that the intention was that congress should have no power to punish other offences. Because if it was to have implied criminal jurisdiction, these specific grants seem to have been useless. Take for example the case of treason. That is a crime levelled at the very existence of the government. It would seem that if any power was to pass by implication, it would be the power to punish this crime. But the framers of the instrument did not so understand it. After defining what should constitute treason, they add the express words that "congress shall have power to declare its punishment." The object seems to have been to leave no uncertainty in this matter, but to mark the boundaries of the criminal jurisdiction of the general government so plainly that there could be no danger of their being passed over.—They feared the gigantic strength of that government, and designed to guard the people against a jurisdiction that might oppress them by multiplying crimes, and pains and penalties—that being the manner in which the worst forms of tyranny had always been developed.

This is the view taken by one of the Kentucky Resolutions, drawn by Mr. Jefferson, adopted by the legislature of that State, and since endorsed by the Democratic Party. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, having delegated to congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations, *and no other crimes whatever*, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments of the constitution having also declared 'that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people,' therefore, also, the same act of congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled, 'an act in addition to the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled, 'an act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States,' *(and all other their acts which assume to create, define or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the constitution,)* ARE ALTOGETHER VOID AND OF NO FORCE; and that the power to create, define and punish such other crimes is reserved and of right appertains, *solely and exclusively to the respective States*, each within its own territory."

This doctrine, therefore, seems to have a very considerable weight of political authority, it it has not any judicial. But I am aware that a different practice has been adopted by the government, and that it has exercised the power to punish a number of other crimes besides those enumerated in the constitution. This power has been claimed under the general grant of incidental powers.—I find no case in which the point has been raised or determined judicially. But Chief Justice Marshall alludes to the penal code of the United States, in the Bank case, by way of illustration. It will be seen that he admits that there is "plausibility" in the position of the Kentucky Resolution. He says:

"All admit that the government may legitimately punish any violation of its laws, and yet this is not among the enumerated powers of congress. The right to enforce the observance of law by punishing its infraction, *might be denied with more plausibility, because it is expressly granted in some cases.* * * The several powers of congress may exist, in a very imperfect state to be sure, but they may exist and be carried into execution, although no punishment should be inflicted in cases where the right to punish is not expressly given.

"Take, for example, the power 'to establish post-offices and post-roads.' This power is executed by the single act of making the establishment. But from this has been inferred the power and duty of carrying the mail along the post-road, from one post-office to another. And from this implied power has again been inferred the right to punish those who steal letters from the post-office or rob the mail. It may be said with some plausibility that the right to carry the mail, and to punish those who rob it, is not indispensably necessary to the establishment of a post office and a post road. *The right is, indeed*, ESSENTIAL *to the beneficial exercise of the power*, but not absolutely necessary to its existence. So of the punishment of the crimes of stealing or falsifying a record or process of a court of the United States, or of perjury in such court.—To punish these offences is certainly conducive to the due administration of justice. But courts may exist, and may decide the causes brought before them, though such crimes escape punishment."

Now I shall not deny that there is great force in this reasoning, nor that there is some ground to believe that the government might claim the power to punish, as incidental to the execution of the express powers, even against the strong implication arising from the specific manner in which the power to punish certain crimes is delegated. I still think all such power might safely be left to the States, and that they being equally interested in the accomplishment of the objects of the constitution, would pass all the criminal laws necessary. But admit that this is not so, and that the general government is to have an implied power to punish other crimes than those enumerated. What is the limit of that power? Where are the bounds at which it must stop? If they are to exercise this implied power at all, the utmost extent to which it should be carried is this: The express power, to which the power to punish is claimed as incidental, should be first pointed out. And the act to be punished should be one aimed at the execution of the power, or one tending to hinder and impede the operations of the general government or some of its departments. The power to punish should be clearly and plainly incidental to the express power, and necessary to its execution.—This rule should be rigidly adhered to. For there is far more reason to believe that the Kentucky Resolution contains the true doctrine, than that congress may exercise criminal jurisdiction upon loose implication. And this is the only extent to which Chief Justice Marshall carries the power, as shown by his illustrations. He says the power to punish robbing the mail, is "*essential* to the beneficial exercise" of the express power to "establish post-offices and post-roads." So the power to punish perjury was essential to the proper operation of a court in administering justice.

Let us see, then, what is the character of the Fugitive Act in this respect. In spite of all the care of the founders of our government, to guard us against the exercise of an unwarranted criminal jurisdiction, we have here a law that brings under its ban, all things that are lovely and of good report. A law, that not only in spirit, but by its letter, would seize upon our mothers, who, by teaching us from our earliest years, to do to others as we would that others should do to us, lead us to aid a wandering fugitive to escape from a doom to which no human being would wish to be consigned himself. A law that would punish our wives and children, who, by their gentle affection and prattling innocence, make the home of man a place of refuge and delight, amid all the cares and sorrows that may overwhelm him in life. Because the holy feeling created in his heart by the love of his wife and children, leads him to try and save a fellow-being from being dragged away to a condition where he has no wife and no children, but where they are torn from him, and sold into eternal separation, as ruthlessly as the butcher tears the young animal from its anxious dam! A law that would punish our teachers, all who instruct and enlarge our minds, and inspire us with the love of knowledge and of truth. Because all this leads us to rescue a brother man from the grasp of the oppressor, who would reduce him to a state of bondage, where the whole power of society is brought to bear on him, to shut out from his mind every ray of truth, and to encase his soul in impenetrable ignorance and night. Yes, Sir! all that can inspire our hearts with a just, a generous, humane or noble feeling, comes under the pains and penalties of this act, because all this "aids," not only "indirectly" but "directly," to use the language of the act itself—in the escape of every fugitive that comes among us.

Where, then, is the warrant for the exercise of a criminal jurisdiction of so detestable a character? Echo may answer, but the constitution answers not! It gives no sanction to it. It is not among the express powers—it is not incidental to the execution of any of them.

The Fugitive Law punishes the harboring or concealing of a fugitive, or aiding in his escape from the owner. Is this an act that interferes with the execution of any express power of the general government, or hinders the functions of any of its departments? Clearly not! It no more interferes with the operations of that government than the stealing of a horse. Where is the difference?—One man steals the horse of a slaveholder who comes into our State—another aids his slave to escape from him. Where is the difference between the two acts so far as they affect the general government? There is none.—And that government has just as much jurisdiction to punish the one act as the other. It would be the same as tho' that government should claim the power to punish the stealing of a letter from the possession of the owner, after it had left the post-office, or before it was put in, as necessary in the operations of the post-office department. It will be remembered that the power for congress to legislate on this matter at all, was claimed as incidental to the vesting of the judicial power. This is the only possible ground on which any such legislation can be sustained for a moment. But is the criminal jurisdiction exercised in the act, necessary to the vesting of the judicial power? Cannot congress vest the judicial power without punishing the harboring or concealing of a slave? The question needs only to be asked, in order for every one to see that the pretence that the one power is necessary to the other, is an absurdity. The chasm is too wide between them, for any connection to exist.

If a slave-owner should come here from another State, with horses of the value of five hundred dollars, and a man should steal them from his possession, he might replevy them by a writ from the United States Court. The judicial power of the United States would extend to such a case, and congress might vest that power, and say how the case should be brought before it. But would it [illegible] the power to punish the man for the theft? No [illegible] ing of the judicial power, as the punishment of [illegible] boring of a fugitive. Such harboring may take place before any judicial proceeding is commenced; [illegible] in the escape may take place after all judicial proceedings are over. These are acts not interfering with the functions of the judiciary, but with the rights of the owner, if he has any rights. And there is no [illegible] which will give congress a criminal jurisdiction [illegible] dental to the vesting of the judicial power, to punish [illegible] acts, which will not at the same time give it jurisdiction to punish all acts in violation of any right, that may be brought in controversy before the judicial tribunals. Let us see if they who were instrumental in passing this act, would be willing to submit it to the legitimate consequences of the reasoning by which it is to be sustained. Take the first clause in the same section with the fugitive clause in the constitution. This provides that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. It is a notorious fact that this clause has been systematically and outrageously violated by the South, for many years, and is to this day. No man whose sentiments are known to be opposed to slavery can go there, without being driven out by violence. The States of South Carolina and Louisiana have also passed laws, by which they seize and imprison a certain class of the citizens of Massachusetts, whenever they enter those States. And when Massachusetts sent its authorized agent to South Carolina, to test the constitutionality of those laws, he was chased out by a mob! These acts and these laws were plain violations of the constitution. But we never heard an intimation from the general government that it had any power, or even any disposition, to defend the people of the free States against these outrages! Not a word! Not a syllable!

(The court here asked Mr. Paine if he thought the general government had any power to legislate under this clause?)

I do not, Sir! I hold it to be a mere clause of compact, like the fugitive clause, conferring no power whatever on the general government. It might be said that no law could be passed to carry its provisions into effect, in the first instance. But violations of it might be punished.—And suppose congress should pass a law punishing with fine and imprisonment, any person who should "aid, abet and assist, directly or indirectly," in imprisoning any citizen of any State on account of the color of his skin, or in mobbing any authorized agent of a state who went to another state, to test a constitutional question in the federal courts! Why, sir! we should hear "a clamor such as heard till now was never," about state rights, and usurpations by the Federal Power! Our southern friends would be ready to hurl the Union into a hundred fragments, before they would submit to such dangerous encroachments. It would be an encroachment, there is no doubt about it. But it would be no more so, than the criminal legislation in this Fugitive Act. The same reasoning by which this is to be sustained, would sustain a law such as I have supposed.

I hold therefore, that in this Act, congress has usurped criminal jurisdiction, without a shadow of right or reason. And usurpations of this character are doubly dangerous, and should be watched, if possible with a double vigilance. I know that the people are too apt to acquiesce in usurpations by governments. Especially are they too apt to do this, when these usurpations are clothed with judicial sanction. That is what makes them the most dangerous.—They are wolves in sheep's clothing. They are the most dangerous, because least calculated to challenge that examination and resistance, that usurpations should always meet. Acquiescence has ever been the great error of the people. They forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that this vigilance is to be exercised in unmasking tyranny under the forms of law. They become absorbed in the pursuit of the shining gold and glittering silver, and do not perceive that the iron net-work of despotism is being woven gradually around them, until their liberties are undermined and destroyed. They regard as a false wizzard, him who warns them, and cry peace! peace! when there is no peace.

I have said these usurpations of criminal power are dangerous. And who can say it is an idle fear when the doctrine of "constructive treason" has already been revived, by the federal courts, and attempted to be put in execution against the people, and this under the instructions and encouragement of the government! Who can say there is no cause of alarm, when those courts speak in terms of contemptous scorn of state officers, calling them "tuppenny magistrates," and threatening them with indictments and prosecutions for daring to resort to the legal remedies furnished by the laws of a sovereign state!—Who can say that there is no danger, when those courts tell us that the slave hunter with one of their warrants in his pocket, may range at will through our state, washing his hands in the blood of our people, and wreaking upon our men, women and children, whatever crimes his passions may prompt, and that by this magic warrant the arm of State power is paralysed,—stricken down nerveless and helpless to defend its people? Who can say that we are safe, when, after a slave hunter is arrested for a crime here, the Federal courts step in and set him free, to repeat his offences with impunity. Who can accuse us of unfounded fears, when those courts at the same time they say and do all this, tells us that they "have not yet got a quarter of the power, the constitution intended they should have"! Great God! If these are the results, when they have not a quarter of their power, what may we expect when they have got it all?

Sir, this criminal jurisdiction of the United States not expressly delegated in the constitution, should be fenced around with walls of brass, and with triple bars of iron. It is a viper whose length is hidden from the sight. It may appear frozen and harmless to some, but let it be warmed into life by the acquiescence and encouragement of the States, and it will *drag* forth fold upon fold from the slimy obscurities of implication and construction. And at last it will rear its sparkling crest aloft, and with baleful lightnings flashing from its eyes, and its forked tongue darting nimbly in every direction, it will hiss in the scorn and insolence of power, at the murmurings of the people whom it crushes in its convolving folds.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HANCHETTVILLE, Dane Co., Wis., June 14, 1854.

FRIEND BOOTH: The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Dane Baptist Association, at Aztalan, last week:

Resolved, That we heartily approve the conduct of the Glover rescuers, and would recommend to every lover of humanity to follow their example, should occasion require.

Also, *Resolved*, That we will still labor for the "Maine Law." Yours for liberty,

A. E. GREEN.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing an issue of City Bonds to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. For the purpose of aiding in the construction of a line of railroad from Janesville to the Mississippi River, at or near Dubuque, on or near the line lately adopted by the Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company, the capital of which Company is now consolidated with the capital stock of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, by an agreement bearing date the 8th day of June instant, city bonds to an amount not exceeding Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, may be issued and delivered to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company, (that being the name of the consolidated company,) on the terms and conditions specified in "An act authorizing the city of Milwaukee to loan its credit in aid of certain Railroads," approved April 2, 1853, and also an act amendatory thereto, approved March 31, 1854, and on the terms and conditions hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Every bond issued under the authority contained in the preceding section, shall be made payable in twenty years from the date thereof, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and both principal and interest payable at the Union Bank of the city of New York, shall be signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk of the Common Council, under the corporate seal of the city.

Sec. 3. No bonds shall be issued to said Railroad Company until all the provisions relating to the bonds and securities to be given and furnished to said city, as provided in the aforesaid acts, are fully complied with on the part of said company, or until such securities shall be furnished to said city, as shall be satisfactory to the Common Council thereof, nor shall they be issued until said company shall execute a good and sufficient or satisfactory bond to the said city, with the condition that the avails or proceeds of said bonds shall be faithfully applied in the construction of a Railroad, from some point in the city of Janesville, to the Mississippi River, and in accordance with the terms of consolidation hereinafter referred to, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall not be in force until submitted to the legal voters of the city of Milwaukee, at an election held for that purpose at the time hereinafter provided, and adopted by a majority of the whole number of votes given at such election.

Sec. 5. An election shall be held on Thursday, the 6th day of July next, A. D. 1854, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the places in the several wards of the city where the last elections were held, for the purpose of the adoption or rejection of this ordinance, and such election shall be conducted, and the votes canvassed and returned in the same manner, and by the same officers as at the other city elections.

Sec. 6. On the ballots which shall be received by the inspectors of such election, shall be either written or printed the words, "For the Railroad Ordinance," or the words "Against the Railroad Ordinance."

Sec. 7. At the next regular or special meeting of the Common Council, after the returns of such election from the several wards in the city of Milwaukee, are made to the City Clerk, the Common Council shall proceed to canvass such returns, and if it is found that a majority of the whole votes taken are in favor of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to make proclamation thereof in the official paper or papers of the city, and the said ordinance shall be in force from and after its publication, subsequent to the date of such proclamation.

Sec. 8. It is hereby made the duty of the City Clerk to cause a certified copy of this ordinance, together with a notice of the time and place of holding the election specified therein, to be published in the official city papers [illegible] several times, one of which publication shall be made in each of said newspapers at least [illegible] days previous to the time of holding such election. Passed June [illegible]

[illegible] JACKSON HADLEY, Acting Mayor.
R. WHITEMAN, City Clerk. jun [illegible]

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

C. D. BOOTH, Local Editor.

WEDNESDAY:::::::::::::::::::::::::JUNE 21.

☞ Those who want to make known what they have to sell, to people in town or country, will advertise in the FREE DEMOCRAT, as this Paper has an extensive circulation. Short stories, and to the point. ☞ Send in your orders before 8 a.m., to appear in afternoon paper. Terms reasonable.

Local, Miscellaneous, News, &c.

☞ For Miscellany, &c., see 1st and 4th pages.

DENTISTRY.—We saw, yesterday, a complete set of artificial teeth, on gold atmospheric plates, beautifully done, and as natural as life, by Dr. H. G. Vunk. Science achieves its greatest triumphs when it renews our youth, and supplies the ravages of time and disease. It is a small loss comparatively, to part with our natural teeth, when their place can be supplied with those which will perform all the offices of the original set, and know no pain nor decay.

Dr. Vunk certainly gives the best of evidence of being a skillful workman, and, we are glad to learn, is meeting with the success which skill and merit deserve. His office is over Dr. Orton's Drug Store, 5th Ward.

WESTWARD HO!—Such is the significant name of a locomotive nearly completed, at the Menomonee Foundery, for the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co. It will be finished off, and removed out of the shop, the last of this week, and another locomotive for the same R. R., will be commenced immediately.

ICE CREAM.—Mr. Gordon, at the West end of Spring st. Bridge, is prepared to "serve up" ice cream for the public, during these hot days. There is nothing more effective in keeping people good natured, in hot weather, than a temperate use of ice cream. It quiets the nerves admirably.

Almost a Marriage---Who's Sold?

EDITOR FREE DEMOCRAT:—In last evening's Wisconsin, I noticed an account of the pretended *sale* of a few friends who were *positively* invited to attend a wedding at St. Paul's, yesterday morning. The young bridegroom, or coxcomb, having received an unexpected check on the toe-path, to divert suspicion, either got the Wisconsin to make a sale of the invited guests, or, in its impotence, it has committed one of its usual blunders—the latter probably.

A Mr. P. V., of this city, who yesterday left quite unceremoniously and most unexpectedly for parts unknown, has, for some time past, made himself very conspicuous among the fair sex. And being rather ambitious and somewhat elated by a recent election to an important office in our Fire Department, he presumed to make a display of his skill, not upon a tenement on fire, but, as the Wisconsin tells us, upon one of our most respectable young ladies of the "upper ten" class. To the tender sentiments of a heart over-burdened with love, poured into her ears, from time to time, in burning and eloquent strains, she finally yielded. Furnished with one of Waldo's largest daguerreotypes of himself, in full uniform—hat, coat and hornpipe—as a bridal gift, to cap the climax, he presented himself to her the evening before his departure, in full uniform, and putting the trumpet to his mouth broke forth, "Take up hose, quick, my darlin'." But, like all Fire Engineers, instead of fanning the flame, he extinguished it. The lady, that evening, wisely concluded that he was better fitted for the Fire Department than for a Lady's.

The next morning the dressed bridegroom, on repairing to the dwelling of his fair one, to his utter confusion, was politely informed that "a change had come over the spirit of her dreams," and putting the trumpet to her mouth she gave the order, "Take up boots, No. 1, quick." Gabriel's horn, or the reading of the riot act, would not have more astonished him. He broke for the steamboat, his coat tail streaming at angle of 45°, exclaiming, "sold!" And the Wisconsin, with its habitual incapacity to see or hear aright, has simply mistaken the party which was sold. That's all.

ONE WHO WAS NOT SOLD.

BURNHAM'S WAREHOUSE.—The work on this warehouse on West Water Street, below Plankinton & Layton's Soap and Candle Factory, is progressing rapidly. Its dimensions are to be 120 feet by 41 feet on the ground, and 4 stories high. It is to be constructed of brick—walls 2 feet in thickness—with a stone wall foundation 3 feet thick, and will contain 3 elevators, which will be propelled by steam. Mr. McNaughton has contracted to do the carpenter work for seventeen hundred dollars, and the masonry will be under the superintendence of Mr. F. Chandler. The whole building will probably cost $15,000, and is to be completed by the first of next September. The building has been rented by Messrs. Truman Hibbard of this city and D. O. Dickinson of Waukegan, for 5 years at $2000 per annum.

Our Marshal has set the owners and occupants of lots to cleaning up the streets and alleys in earnest. That's right. Let it be done thoroughly.

He has also collected $1700 for licenses—all of them, but Webster & Averell and Iabusch & Bros., half year's licenses.

Next week the Marshal begins the campaign against the dogs. See ordinance.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Caleb Wall, Real Estate Broker, sold yesterday, lot 1, block 39, 3rd Ward, for $1,500; lots 7 and 8, block 6, in the 5th Ward, for $1,500; North 40 feet of lot 9, block 27, 1st Ward, for $4,000; and 5 acres on the Mukwanago road, a quarter of a mile from the city limits, for $4,000.

CRICKET MATCH.—There is some talk of getting up a cricket match between the Milwaukee and Lisbon Clubs, to take place on the Fourth of July.

The Milwaukee Club meets for practice on Spring St. Mill, this afternoon.

Police Court.

Jacob Euler, arrested for horse stealing, was examined yesterday, and discharged—the owner of the horse being present, and stating that he loaned the animal to him.

The Campbells will give a musical entertainment in this city, on Monday evening next.

FOR BUFFALO.—The steamer Lady Elgin leaves here for Buffalo, this evening.

FLOWERS.

Yesterday we were speaking of flowers, and regretting that so few had, this season, gladdened our heart with their beauty, when Mr. FULLER, of Wauwatosa, who had been informed, by spirits, perhaps, of our wish, or had anticipated it, brought us several charming house plants in bloom. They were as acceptable, as beautiful.

"What is there in a flower
To sway such magic art,
And bid such fond remembrance creep
Like sunshine o'er the heart?"

—Flowers are among the earliest, sweetest recollections of childhood. Mr. Coxe says, beautifully—

"The first dear thing that ever I loved
Was a mother's gentle eye,"
* * * *
"And the next fair thing that ever I loved
Was a bunch of summer flowers,
With odors, and hues, and loveliness,
Fresh as from Eden's bowers.
I never can find such hues again,
Nor smell such a sweet perfume;
And if there be odors as sweet as then,
'Tis I that have lost my bloom."

The Crops.

The general crop of the United States will be a fair average one.

In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, particularly the southern parts of those States, the wheat was injured by winter killing. In Michigan that was partially the case, yet in all those States, unless the grain is destroyed by rust or blight, notwithstanding the fly has committed some ravages, there will be more wheat raised than will be needed for home consumption.

In the lower part of Virginia, the wheat has been seriously destroyed by the joint-worm, aided by the fly. In some counties—Fauquier, for instance—the destruction has been very serious; and if it had prevailed all over the State to the same extent, we should have seen but very few quotations of Virginia flour this year.

In several of the Southern States, not heretofore counted in the wheat growing ones, they have made great crops this year.

In Iowa and Wisconsin all accounts concur in saying that the prospect of a good crop never equaled the present. In Northern Illinois and Indiana there is not as much land sown as formerly in winter wheat, but the prospect is fair, and they never had a finer season to sow to spring wheat, and the farmers improved it to good advantage.

In New York there will be a good average crop at least; and so in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey.

In Vermont the farmer's prospects are most encouraging; high prices have stimulated them to plant largely of everything calculated to increase the product of human food.

The Eastern States are not wheat growing ones, but such crops as they do grow are promising, and will save them from drawing so largely upon the others for breadstuffs.—*Ohio Columbian.*

Fossil Remains.—On Thursday last, while Mr. Daniel Clow was digging a well, about 3½ miles south-west of this city, in the town of Rock, he struck upon what appears to be an Elephant's tusk. It was found 10 feet below the surface of the earth, imbedded in sand.—This tusk is full two feet long, and, in the largest part, seven inches in circumference. The animal matter has quite disappeared from this interesting specimen, though its original form is preserved, except a little crumbling at either end.—*Janesville Free Press.*

MIRAGE.—A beautiful Mirage was witnessed on the lake, on Sunday. Vessels were seen at immense distances apparently sailing in the air, occasionally duplicated, and sometimes triplicated. The Michigan Shore was said to be visible a part of the day, and whilst some insisted that they could distinguish the sand hills, trees and bushes, one enterprising chap was sure he heard a Wolverine yell.—*Kenosha Tel.*

Light from Wisconsin.—That glorious young State leads gallantly. While Massachusetts crouches cowardly to Federal Tyranny, hear the noble Judiciary of Wisconsin! Let a few States sustain this ground, and the Scoundrel Act *dies*, while the nation *lives*.—*Portland (Me.) Inquirer.*

Improvements on Harrison Street.—Mr. Henry Knights has nearly completed a block of six splendid residences on Harrison street, near State, which will add much to the beauty of that portion of the city. They are built of Milwaukee brick.—*Chicago Press.*

MONTHLY BULLETIN.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE—
Dodd Family, by Charles Lever,
Egypt, Past and Present, by Thompson,
The Tent and the Altar, by Cummings,
Morning Stars of the New World
History of Protestant Church in Hungary. D'Aubigne.
Dr. Smith's History of Greece,
This, That, and The Other, by Louise Chandler,
Rogers' Poetical Works, the first of a new edition of the British Poets by Epes Sargent,
Turkey and the Turks, by J. V. C. Smith,
Greece and the Golden Horn, by Stephen Olin, D. D.
Two Roads, or the Right and the Wrong, by Jas. Knox,
Boys at Home, by C. Adams,
Life and Labors of St. Augustine,
Layard's New Discoveries in Nineveh,
Ford's History of Illinois,
Wisconsin Reports, by Judge Smith, 1st volume,
Circuit Court Rules, brought up to this date,
Templeton's Mechanics' Companion,
"I still Live"—Life, Eulogy and Great Orations of Webster.
For sale by (je20) A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

MILWAUKEE INSURANCE AGENCY.
FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the following substantial Companies, and will issue policies upon as favorable terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Capital Stock $200,000, with large surplus. Benjamin W. Greene, President. John B. Eldridge, Secretary.

Mohawk Valley Farmers' Insurance Company, New York. Capital $200,000, well and securely invested. A. C. Van Patten, President. Jasper Bell, Secretary.

Metropolis Insurance Company, of the City of New York. Office, No. 167 Broadway. Capital $300,000. William B. Maclay, President. Wm. A. Ellery, Secretary.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Capital $200,000, securely invested under the sanction and approval of the Controller of Public Accounts. Alfred Gill, President. James C. Walkley, Secretary.

☞ L. KENNEDY, Agent. Office in Phoenix Building, cor. East Water and Michigan sts. je20d1f

R. G. SUMNER,
Corner Main & Mason Sts., Milwaukee,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Looking-Glass, Picture and Portrait Frames,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HE has on hand a choice selection of FRENCH MIRRORS in rich, ornamented frames, which he is enabled to sell at New York prices.

Window and Bed Cornices, Ornamented Composition for Steamboats, Stores, &c.

Maps, Charts and Prints mounted and varnished. Old Paintings cleaned and Frames re-gilt.

All work executed in the most modern style, and at low prices. je20

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!
KANE & BROTHER,
13 Spring St., corner of West Water St.,
(*OLD STAND OF S. C. WEST & CO.*)

ARE now opening a FRESH and COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Provisions, Foreign Fruits and Wooden Ware,

all of which they offer, at wholesale and retail, as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

☞ Goods delivered in any part of the city, from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Milwaukee, June, 1854. je20d3m

BATTLE FIELDS OF EUROPE. MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR may be found at je20 A. WHITTEMORE & CO'S.

JUVENILE BOOKS—We are constantly receiving by express the new juvenile works. We invite the attention of the public. A. WHITTEMORE & CO.

CASHMERE SHAWLS—A full assortment of various kinds and prices, at J. D. GARDINER'S.

STARK MILLS BAGS for sale by je19 J. D. GARDINER, 135 E. W. St.

CAP AND LETTER PAPER—A good assortment, at greatly *reduced prices.* J. A. HALL.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Among the passengers by the Hermann to-day, is James Elliott, bearer of dispatches to St. Petersburgh. Two other bearers of dispatches also went. Their destination is not known.

The exports of specie from this port, during the past week, were $1,439,000, making for the year thus far, $16,330,190.

No riot is anticipated to-morrow. It is understood that the preacher will again hold forth. Mayor Lambert has, however, ordered a civil force to be in readiness in Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The committee on ways and means have resolved to report a bill cutting down duties on sugar and iron, to 20 per cent *ad valorum.*

The bill to increase the salaries of the executive and judicial offices of all the territories, was passed. The bill to adjust the expenses of the Oregon war, was also passed. Various other testimonial bills were passed.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—There have been within two weeks past, two prosecutions in our City for violations of the License Law, in both which the City authorities have come off second-best

In one case the Justice imposed a fine, in default of the payment of which, the offender was committed to the County Jail, but he was let out by the County Judge on a writ of Habeas Corpus, owing to some defect in the *mittimus.*

In the other case the defendant was acquitted by the Jury on some quibble of the law, although the fact of his having sold liquor without license was proved to the satisfaction of every body.—*Oshkosh Dem.*

WHAT CROWDS!—Twelve hundred passengers arrived in the four trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and eight hundred emigrants—making *two thousand passengers* by a single line. The same number of emigrants arrived by the same road last Saturday evening. Is it any wonder that the west grows!—*Chicago Press.*

CASUALTY.—On Friday last, a little son of Mr. Spencer Edwards, of this village, fell over the dam at the Shaurette Mill, and was drowned—the body has not yet been recovered.—*Stevens' Pt Pinery, 13th inst.*

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK (OF HÆRTEL, GREENLEAF & CO.), 227 EAST WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Will transact a General Banking Business, give special attention to the Collection of Drafts, &c., and remit promptly at Lowest Rates. Will buy and sell Land Warrants, Specie and Uncurrent Money.

☞ Will *draw direct,* in sums to suit, on all the principal cities of Europe, at current rates.

☞ Interest paid on Deposites, at the rate of Six per cent per annum.

June 19, 1854. je19d1y

CITY CASH CLOTHING STORE,
No. 103 East Water Street, - Milwaukee,
MARTIN'S BLOCK

☞ Clothing and Furnishing Goods at wholesale and retail.

J. MAGIE. (je14) J. A. SWAIN.

HAVEN POWERS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Birchard's Block, Cor. Spring and West Water Sts.

Office Hours—8 to 12 and 2 to 5 1-2.

☞ COURT DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

DR. H. G. VUNK,
DENTIST.

Over Dr. ORTON's Drug Store, Clinton street, Walker's Point, Milwaukee. oc1dly

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, SURPASS ALL OTHER REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF SORES, BLOTCHES, AND BAD LEGS.—Mr. Liddell, druggist, of Harwich, states in a letter to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 3, 1852, that a man named Kay Bate suffered dreadfully from bad legs; they were covered from the knee to the ankle with sores and proud flesh, interspersed with white and red blotches. He used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which produced a most extraordinary result, for in less than three weeks the sores were healed, and he walked about with ease and comfort. His legs are now perfectly sound and well, and his bodily health improved. je14d1w

NEW BOOKS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S EXPRESS.—*The Parish Side,* by the author of "Clerk of the Parish of Edgefield," with illustrations.

The Art of Manufacturing Soap, including the most recent discoveries, &c.

Farmingdale, by Caroline Thomas. "With time and patience," says the Oriental Proverb, "the Mulberry leaf becomes Satin."

Wensley, a Story without a Moral.

The Hive, or the Bee Hunter, a repository of Sketches, including peculiar American Character, Scenery and Rural Sports, by T. B. Thorpe.

Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky

—All cheap for cash, at the Irving Bookstore, 150 East Water St. H. D. HULL.

FANNY FERN AGAIN!

SECOND SERIES OF FERN LEAVES—Just received. Composed entirely of new matter. An elegant volume with 8 illustrations—price, $1,25.

64,000 copies of the first series have been sold, and 24,000 of the second were sold by the Publishers within one week after its publication. For sale by the doz. or single, by (jun10) J. A. HALL.

A WHITTEMORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
And Manufacturers of every description of
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
No. 197 East Water Street, Milwaukee
dec14] MARTIN'S BLOCK. [41y

LAW BOOKS.

IN order to reduce our stock, we will offer any books now on hand until the 1st of August at *New York cost.* Lawyers will do well to remember this.

jun0 H. D. HULL, Irving Bookstore.

WOOD FOR SALE.

SEVERAL ACRES of OAK and MAPLE WOOD for sale cheap, on the Janesville Plank Road. Apply to JOHN GREGORY, House and Land Agent, Kneeland's Block, East Water Street. my27

GOLD PENS—A new supply of CHOICE GOLD PENS, among which are some having silver-tipped Ebony and Porcupine Holders. A very desirable article for desks and office-tables. This day received by Express by je9 J. A. HALL.

"STOP THAT KNOCKING AT THE DOOR."

ANOTHER new supply of WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER may be found at 185 East Water street—all good looking and cheap—wholesale and retail.

my23 J. A. HALL

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS—A large assortment of Law and Medical Books constantly on hand, and for sale low, by A. WHITTEMORE & CO., 197 East Water St.

RUSS' SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS—Warranted equal to any other brand in the market. je10 BOSWORTH & SONS, Agents by Appointment.

75 KEGS SUP. CARB. SODA—In store and to arrive. This article we have in packages of 112 and 150 lbs. je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

LINSEED OIL—We offer Linseed Oil in large or small lots at manufacturers' prices. je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

PURE SNOW WHITE FRENCH ZINC PAINT—In 112 lb cans, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

THOMPSON & CO'S WHITE LEAD—Constantly arriving for BOSWORTH & SONS.

CREAM TARTAR—Powdered, 1 ton in bbls, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

SULPHUR—In barrels and kegs, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

CANARY SEED—A beautiful article in casks, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

CASTOR OIL—10 bbls in prime order, direct from first hands, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

BRIGHT VARNISH—A few bbls just received at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

BLACK PITCH—In large barrels, at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

BLACK SNUFF—40 jars, rose scented, this day received at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

BRITISH OIL—100 dozen in store at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

LEMON SYRUP—A prime article by the dozen at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

MACHINERY OIL—A [illegible] article in [illegible] at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

ROSIN—Wilmington and North County [illegible] der at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

EXTRA NITRIC ACID—In cases, this day received at je19 BOSWORTH & SONS.

MONTHLY CALENDAR.

1854..................JUNE..................1854.

Days of the Month and Week.	Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.	Days of the Month and Week.	Sun rises. H.M.	Sun sets. H.M.
1..Thursday	4 25	7 30	16..Friday	4 22	7 38
2..Friday	4 25	7 30	17..Saturday	4 22	7 39
3..Saturday	4 25	7 31	18..SUNDAY	4 22	7 39
4..SUNDAY	4 24	7 32	19..Monday	4 22	7 39
5..Monday	4 24	7 32	20..Tuesday	4 23	7 40
6..Tuesday	4 24	7 33	21..Wednesday	4 23	7 40
7..Wednesday	4 23	7 34	22..Thursday	4 23	7 40
8..Thursday	4 23	7 34	23..Friday	4 23	7 40
9..Friday	4 23	7 35	24..Saturday	4 23	7 40
10..Saturday	4 23	7 36	25..SUNDAY	4 24	7 41
11..SUNDAY	4 22	7 36	26..Monday	4 24	7 41
12..Monday	4 22	7 37	27..Tuesday	4 25	7 41
13..Tuesday	4 22	7 37	28..Wednesday	4 25	7 40
14..Wednesday	4 22	7 38	29..Thursday	4 25	7 40
15..Thursday	4 22	7 38	30..Friday	4 26	7 40

MILWAUKEE CITY BANK!
OF
KNEELAND & HULL,
—No. 217—
East Water Street, Milwaukee.

THIS BANK is engaged in the business of BANKING, in all its departments (except the issuing of bank-notes), and will always be prepared to purchase approved Business Paper, Bills, Bonds, Notes, Drafts, Bank Certificates, City, County and other Corporation Orders, &c., &c.

☞ *Interest paid on Deposites at the rate of Six Per Cent., subject to Check of Depositor without notice.*

☞ Money loaned to our customers IN ANY sums, and for any time, from one to ninety days.

Bills, Notes, &c., received for collection, and proceeds remitted at current rates.

Eastern and Southern sight and time Exchange always for sale, in sums to suit. Sept. 1st, 1853. (dac)

TOWNSEND, FINKLER & CO.,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,
No. 215 East Water Street.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN EXCHANGE, and Exchange on all the Principal Cities of Europe, for sale at the lowest current rates. Money loaned and Business Paper purchased and negotiated. The highest market price paid for City, County and Railroad Orders, &c. Bills and Notes collected without charge and remitted at current rates.

Interest allowed on Deposites at the rate of Six per cent. Premiums paid for Gold and Silver Coin. Uncurrent Money bought and sold. Gold and Silver Coin for sale. Illegal Currency taken for collection. mar1d1y

TO THE HAT WEARING COMMUNITY!
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1854!

WE have now ready, our SPRING STYLE of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, and we would call the attention of our customers and the public to the style and quality now manufacturing. Thankful for the liberal patronage received the past season, no pains will be spared to merit the reputation this House has gained for the quality of its manufactures.

Persons leaving their orders, can depend on getting a Hat every way suited to their taste.

BARDSLEY & SCHLEIER, Fashionable Hatters, No. 134 East Water st., 2d door from the entrance to the U. S. Hotel. feb2

G. PAPENDIEK & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 210, East Water Street.

DRAFTS constantly for sale at the lowest current rates on
NEW YORK, BOSTON, BUFFALO,
CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ETC.
Also on the following places in Europe:
Bremen, Hamburg, Frankfort, a. m. Leipzig, London, Paris, etc.

Six per cent p. a. interest allowed on deposits made for one month and longer.

☞ THE BANK OF COMMERCE, on the South West Corner of East Water and Michigan Streets, will attend to making Collections and doing other Banking Business. It has connected with it, A Savings Department, for receiving Deposites, on which Interest will be paid according to regulations of said Bank.

☞ STERLING BILLS, payable in any part of England, Scotland and Ireland, for sale at the "usual rates."

Milwaukee, April 27, 1854. J. S. COLT, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATLANTA BANK, of Georgia, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the Subscribers, and as such owners, they are personally liable for all its issues, in terms of the act of incorporation. The notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank, at three quarters of one per cent. discount.

Chicago, April 23, 1853. GEO. SMITH & CO.

☞ NOTICE.—We will receive on deposit at par the Bills of the *Erie and Kalamazoo Rail Road Bank,* the *Merchants' Bank of Macon, Georgia,* and the *Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Co. of Toronto, C. W.,* as usual.

W. J. BELL, President.
KNEELAND & HULL.
TOWNSEND, FINKLER & CO.
my5dtf GEO. PAPENDIEK & CO.

☞ THE EXCHANGE BANK—(OF WM. J. BELL & CO.)—Recently organized under the Banking Law of this State, is prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Collections made in any part of this State, on favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

☞ SIGHT EXCHANGE for sale on Eastern and Southern Cities. ja27

SAMUEL MARSHALL..................CHARLES F. ILSLEY.

☞ MARSHALL & ILSLEY, BANKERS, in "Furlong's New Block," corner of East Water and Huron streets, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

☞ Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, constantly on hand. my1

☞ THE STATE BANK OF WISCONSIN is now prepared to do business under the Banking Law of the State. Exchange sold on the principal Cities of the Union at current rates. Special rates of interest allowed on deposites.

my21 M. S. SCOTT, Cashie

☞ THE CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE will hereafter be kept in the Sheriff's Office, in Prentiss's Block, over the Post-Office, where the Subscriber will at all times be ready to attend promptly to any business connected with his office.

JOHN MITCHELL, City Marshal.

Milwaukee, March 16, 1854.

☞ POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—This Office will open at 8 A. M. and close at 9 P. M., from and after this date until further notice.

J. A. NOONAN, P. M.

November 21, 1853. n19tf

☞ NOTICE.—THE PROBATE OFFICE will be kept in BIRCHARD'S BLOCK, front room, second story, on the southwest corner of Spring and West Water streets. CHAS. E. JENKINS, County Judge.

Milwaukee, Jan. 2d, 1854. j5d3m

CLOTHES' PINS.

PATENT SPRING CLOTHES' PINS—A new lot just received,—a neat, small and serviceable article. The attention of housekeepers and wholesale dealer is respectfully called. (my31) H. J. NAZRO & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS.

OUR SUPPLY of NEW BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS will be found equal to any in the West, and at prices that cannot but be satisfactory.

jan6 IRVING BOOKSTORE, 150 East Water-st.

[illegible] SMOOTHING IRONS.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of this article—some new and desirable patterns. Please call and examine. (my31) H. J. NAZRO & CO.

CUTLERY! CUTLERY! CUTLERY!

600 DOZEN ASST. KNIVES AND FORKS—a large variety of patterns—for sale wholesale or retail by my[illegible] H. J. NAZRO & CO.

THE BRITISH POETS.

LITTLE & BROWN'S EDITION, beautifully printed in neat volumes, at 75 cents, to be found at jun6 A. WHITTEMORE & CO'S.

LAMP-LIGHTER, Farmingdale, Bee Hunter, Abyssinia, &c. A new supply just received and for sale by (jun16) J. A. HALL.

PARASOLS from 25 cts. to $3,00, [illegible] just received from the manufacturers [illegible] N. Y., Boston, &c., at LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY'S.

R[illegible] (my29) H. J. NAZRO & CO.

S[illegible] A [illegible] J. A. HALL.

BOIL[illegible] (my31) H. J. NAZRO & CO.

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME!

RESTORATION OF THE FESTIVALS, GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN!

Second Season in America of

FRANCONI'S COLOSSAL HIPPODROME!

With all its animated Splendors, its daring Chariot Races, Gorgeous Tournaments, exhilerating Field and Desert Sports, and other exciting and novel exercises of the Olympian Arena and Middle Ages, comprehending *the Stadium, the Course, the Arena, the Chase, the Tilting Ground, and the Camp,* under one immense canopy, covering upward of TWO ACRES OF GROUND, with ample accommodations for seating 9,000 spectators, is now on its way to the West, and will exhibit

At Milwaukee, Saturday, July 8th, 1854, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Two Hundred Horses and Ponies. Fifty Carriages and Cars, Racing Ostriches, Hunting Camels, Trained Elephants, and Reindeer broke for the Chase, will all be introduced in the course of the entertainment.

Sixty Male and Female Charioteers, Steeple Chasers, Fox and Stag Hunters, Hurdle Jumpers, with a full Troupe of Riders and Gymnastic Artistes, the elite of both hemispheres, will appear in successive and animated scenes.

☞ Admission—Boxes 50 cents, Pit 25 cents. Doors open at 1½ and 6½, to commence at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. je17dtd

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!
—*LATE IMPORTATIONS*—
C. W. NEWTON,
(*AT THE OLD STORE OF WM. H. BYRON & CO.*)
No. 153 East Water Street,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARPENters' and Coopers' Tools, Brittannia and Japanned Wares, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.

I am in readiness to furnish Stove Dealers with Rathbone & Co's Albany Cook, Parlor and Box Stoves, at the manufacturer's prices, freight added.

I continue to sell the BROTHER JONATHAN COOK STOVE. I have sold them for the past three years. It has been thoroughly tested by thousands, who will testify that it is the most complete Cook Stove that can be. There is a Summer Attachment to the Stove which will make half difference less in the AMOUNT of fuel used in the summer season, and does away with all unnecessary heat which other stoves make that have not the attachment. The oven is much larger than any other stove of the same size furniture. I warrant the Stove to give complete satisfaction; if not, to be returned, and money refunded. I will refer you to hundreds of the citizens of Milwaukee who are using the Stove.

☞ Also, the manufacture of **Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares.**

Jobbing done on the shortest notice. Highest Cash price paid for Old Copper and Brass. je19d1y

☞ Also agent for RAILROAD WHEELBARROWS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
—AT WHOLESALE—
103 & 105 East Water St., - Milwaukee.
DUTCHER & SEXTON,

SUCCESSORS to the late firm of P. W. BADGLEY & CO., are now receiving their Spring Stock of

GROCERIES,

purchased mostly *for Cash,* which they are prepared to sell as LOW as can be bought in any of the Western markets, consisting in part as follows:

200 hhds New Orleans Sugars,
150 bbls crushed, clarified and refined Sugars,
200 bbls Syrup and Molasses,
300 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
250 packages Green Teas,
150 do Black do
125 boxes Pale, Palm, No. 1, and Castile Soap,
100 do Tobacco, various brands,
50 bbls Whale Oil,
200 boxes Star, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Pepper, Spice, Cassia, Nutmegs, Indigo, Codfish, Sardines, Percussion Caps, Segars, &c.

Mr. DUTCHER has been long known to the business community as one of the late firm of P. W. Badgley & Co., and by close attention to business they hope to merit the same patronage that has been extended to the late firm.

JOHN A. DUTCHER,
KELLOGG SEXTON.

☞ Also, Agents for the celebrated Tiger Mills Powder! jan30ly

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
WISCONSIN
Wholesale Drug Ware-House,
AND THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY, IN THE NORTHWEST,
For the Sale of all the Most Reliable
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY.

☞ Dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices.

S. JOHNSON, JR.,
No. 131 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.
OFFERS FOR SALE

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Herbs and Extracts, on the most favorable terms.

☞ Country merchants and others are invited to examine his Stock and Prices.

☞ *Great Care will be observed in packing goods for the Country.* my30

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
J. H. TESCH,
No. 9 Spring Street, - - - Milwaukee.
—GOODALL'S BLOCK—

HAS fitted up his Store in SPLENDID STYLE, and is now receiving a LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, Brushes, Fancy Goods, &c.,

all of which he offers at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

☞ Call and see. my20dly

REJECTED RAGS.

DONT THROW AWAY BAD BILLS!—S. ADLER will receive AT PAR, in exchange for Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing, the bills of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, the Merchants' Bank of Macon, Ga., and the Farmers' Joint Stock Banking Co. of Toronto, C. W., which are rejected by so many of our merchants, bankers and business men.

So dont sacrifice these bills, but bring them right along and get the *full value* of them, in the best quality of *Clothing,* at No. 196 East Water St.

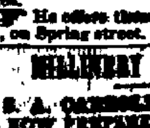
jun2 dislm S. ADLER.

SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK GRO DE NAPLES, GRO DE RHINE, GRO DE SWISS, from 24 to 36 inches wide, warranted the real boiled silk, which never cracks, from 2s to 18s per yard. We have also a good assortment of Spring and Summer Plaid, Striped and Camelion Gro de Nap and Glaseed Silks. These silks are very durable, and we are selling them at the unusually low price of 5s 6d to 7s per yard. Those who are about buying will do well to call at 135 East Water street, and examine them.

je14 J. D. GARDINER.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES.



MR. T. E. BIRD has just arrived from the East with a lot of beautiful Carriages, made by himself and under his daily inspection. They are warranted in every part to be of best quality.

Mr. Bird built these Carriages for this City, where he thinks of establishing himself in the Carriage Business, if he meets with encouragement in the sale of his Carriages.

☞ He offers them at the Depository of Deacon Ogden, on Spring street. May 10, 1854. my12[illegible]

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING!

S. A. CARROLL, No. 28 Wisconsin Street, IS NOW PREPARED to execute all orders in DRESS MAKING, having just received the latest and most approved styles for Dresses, [illegible] [illegible]

W[illegible]

We are [illegible]

Y[illegible] H. D. GARDINER, [illegible]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!
THE RENOWNED REMEDY

THIS extraordinary Unguent is composed of the most healing Balsams, and when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each pot, will insure cures when all other means fail. Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders, if well rubbed into the Chest.

A MOST ASTOUNDING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A Case Certified by the Mayor of Boston, England.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY—

Dear Sir: Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Liquorpondstreet, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

Dated August 12, 1853. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post-office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY—

Sir: I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighborhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapp'd hands	Glandular swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (Soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
	Contracted & stiff joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and also at his House in New York. Orders for Medicines in the States, addressed "T. HOLLOWAY, New York," will receive due attention. Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1,50, each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug houses in the Union.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. je23-d1yeow

☞ S. JOHNSON, Jr., Agent for Wisconsin of Holloway's Medicines, 131 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

BY RAILROAD & STEAM!
LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY,

HAVE commenced the SPRING CAMPAIGN in good earnest. They have on hand by very recent arrivals a LARGE, FULL and COMPLETE STOCK of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which, by good management, good luck, &c., they have obtained greatly ahead of their neighbors, and as none of their purchases were made until after the depreciation of *prices in the Eastern Market,* their advantage in comparison with those who purchased Goods in March and April, will be some 10 or 15 per cent, all of which the purchaser shall have the advantage of, as our prices will be correspondingly low.

An enumeration of articles is deemed unnecessary. We name only a few of the prominent:

Calicoes from 6¼ to 18¾ cts. — Black and colored Silks,
Ginghams 6¼ to 25 cts. — Chamelion Silks,
Printed and plain Lawns, — Plaid and striped Silks,
Chally Bareges, — Parasols and Umbrellas,
Barege Delaines, — Gloves and Hosiery,
Mousseline Delaines, — Lace Veils and Mitts,
Printed Bareges, — Fans, Ribands and Laces,
Plain and Barr'd Swiss, — Fringes and Gimps,
Plain and check Cambrics, — Velvet Trimmings,
Worked Collars and Capes, — Barege Veils and Mitts,
Victoria Lawns, — Linen & Cambric Hdkfs.

N. B.—Our brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Bedticks, Denims, cotton Flannels, Plaids, Stripes, Jeans, Mariner's Shirtings, &c., &c., were purchased of the Eastern manufacturers FOR CASH, thereby avoiding the jobbers' profits.

☞ Our Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Pork, Fish, Flour, Tobacco, Segars, &c., have been selected by our Mr. GRIDLEY, with regard to suiting our numerous customers, all of which we warrant to be of the same QUALITY.

We are Agents for the sale of [illegible] Celebrated Plows, from Peekskill, N. Y., of which we have always a full assortment on hand, together with extra castings to match, at wholesale or retail.

Our business will, as formerly, be conducted on the sure LOW PRICE CASH SYSTEM, SMALL PROFITS, and QUICK RETURNS, which all will allow advantages both the buyer and seller. In a word, we intend to offer to our patrons and the public great inducements in the way of bargains, and invite all to partake.

June 1, 1854. LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

TO GENTLEMEN—We have variegated Cotton and Silk Half Hose. The latter is an article very desirable for gentlemen of taste and fashion, sold at 135 East Water Street, where all kinds of Hosiery can be had at reasonable prices.

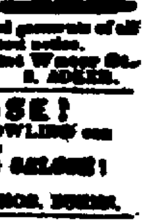
TO THE LADIES—We offer a full assortment of Children's Hosiery, striped, mixed, white, brown and slate—sizes from 1 to 7, embracing the sizes for children from 2 years old upward to Misses' sizes. We would call the particular attention of the Ladies to our white and brown regular made and good-shaped 3-thread English Stockings, of which we are selling large quantities at 25 cts per pair. One pair of these Stockings we will guarantee to outwear six pairs of ordinary Hose. Remember, Ladies, that "Economy is wealth," and if you wish to study economy in the purchase of your Hosiery, you had better buy these stockings. *No one sells them but us.* Remember—25 cts. per pair. We have any quantity of white and all colors and prices from 10 cts. per pair upward. Make up your minds to call and see the stockings the next time you are out shopping. Call at 135 East Water St.

je14 J. D. GARDINER.

CLOTHS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING!
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned, at his BRICK STORE, No. 200 EAST WATER ST., just below the Banking House of Wm. J. Bell & Co., keeps on hand an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of

Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing,



and everything to be found in the *MOST EXTENSIVE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE* in the West, for sale CHEAP, at wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants and all others will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he buys his goods for cash, and at rates which enables him to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

☞ He employs the best workmen, and garments of all kinds will be made to order on the shortest notice.

Remember the Place—No. 196 East Water St.

jun8 dswtf S. ADLER.

GOOD EXERCISE!

THE HEALTHY EXERCISE OF BOWLING can be enjoyed at all reasonable times at the YOUNG AMERICA BOWLING SALOON! on MAIN STREET, just below Huron.

my13 dtf THOS. [illegible]

L. P. [illegible],
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
West Bend, Washington County, Wisconsin.

☞ Will attend to the payment of Taxes, and purchase and sale of Real Estate. dec16lly

PAPER HANGINGS—Another arrival, in the unprecedented short time of two months and five days, by N. Y. & E. R. R. But they are good and cheap. Call and see at 185 East Water st. J. A. HALL.

PULTES' DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. Teste on Diseases of Children, Woman's Medical Guide, and other Homœopathic Works, on sale by [illegible] CHAPMAN, 163 East Water st.

LETTER AND CAP PAPERS, Gold [illegible] new and complete lot of Letter and Cap Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., just received.

[illegible] A. CHAPMAN, 163 East Water st.

BARNES & CO'S unbleached [illegible] Brown, and Queen [illegible], a new [illegible] and for sale by LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY.

1000 [illegible] LUDINGTON & GRIDLEY.

G[illegible]

P[illegible]

F[illegible]

A[illegible]

FOR THE TIMES.

Oh, the fellow sufferers in the cause
Of progress and expense,
There's nothing on the purse-strings draws,
Like the outrageous rents.

Rich merchants who would ape the prince,
Unknown in attics pent,
And Subterranean—writhe and wince
In agonies of rent.

The cry goes forth from morn to morn;
It [illegible] on every wind,
"Are landlords ever to be born
To feel for human kind?"

More lenient times, more righteous men—
When will they come again?
Oh, let them be remembered when
The parson prays for rain.

A stately Palace on the square,
A store five furlongs deep,
Might make the green outsiders stare,
The blank insiders weep

Our valiant landlords, like Mac Duff
Lay on until they appal,
But which of them ever cried "enough,"
To tenants fleced of all?

How they rejoice at Quarter Day,
Tho so full of gloom,
Our only chance, to run away
From shelter ring roof or room

Ah, houses dear at any price—
Which prudence doubly dreads,
Built to be burnt up in a trice,
Or tumble on our heads

Brief are the hours of rest or peace,
In cities or in town,
But were we fate, a New York lease
Would furnish a giant down

HENRY J. NAZRO & CO.,

SIGN OF THE PADLOCK

111 East Water St., Milwaukee.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND IRON.

We [illegible] doing the season of foreign [illegible] STOCKS and LARGE ASSORTMENTS of every description of

English, German and American Hardware.

Also **Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Sash, Rope, &c., &c.**

[illegible] time to time of information [illegible] articles which we are receiving.

[illegible] we have appeared before the read[illegible] trust we may make the [illegible] a handful of them [illegible] in our line. We [illegible] to show and to sell our [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN NAZRO.
[illegible] New York, [illegible] Milwaukee

PIANOFORTES!

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY

Can now be seen at H. N. HEMSTEDT'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE, 175 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

Boardman and Gray's Celebrated Pianofortes,

with their *Last Improvement, Attachment*. The first-class Premium and Gold Medals have been awarded to these Pianos at Fairs and Institutes, and almost twenty years of manufacture have fully established testimonials from the most distinguished Musicians of Europe and America, including Henry Herz, Gottschalk, Rosenhain and others, all *unanimous* in awarding to these Pianos *the first rank for superior style of tone touch and finish*.

Chas. Firth, Pond & Co.'s Crystal Palace Premium Pianofortes, with broad scale and Piano attachment.

Hallet & Cumston's Boston Pianos and Stodart's celebrated New York Pianos.

All for sale at Manufacturers Prices, and warranted in every instance to give satisfactory or money back.

H. N. HEMSTEDT, 175 East Water St.

SOMETHING NEW!

At No. 239 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

J. HARDY,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in every Variety of

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF

Table Knives and Forks, Spring Knives, Razors, Scissors, &c., &c.,

Of Approved Make and Superior Quality.

J. H., having spent a Sheffield England, engaged in the Cutlery Business, he is enabled to receive Cutlery direct from the [illegible] and to supply Western Merchants with articles of superior quality on the most reasonable terms.

He has a large and well-assorted Stock on hand, and is constantly receiving additions, to replenish sales.

[illegible] J. HARDY

EXTENSIVE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

201 and 212 West Water St., Milwaukee,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF SPRING STREET

N. BURICK, Manufacturer and Dealer in Every Description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, invited the attention of purchasers to one of the

Largest and Best Selected Stocks

in the city. All those wanting anything in the above line will find it a saving by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere.

Cabinet Makers can always find a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF CANE SEAT CHAIRS, in the knockdown form.

Also, Cane and Cane Seat, Black Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, Varnish, Japan, and Looking Glasses.

N. BURICK, 201 & 212 West Water St.

Milwaukee, April 26, 1854. ap26dwly

JONES & CORL,

No. 208 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

(NEXT DOOR TO FARMERS BANK)

ARE NOW OPENING

and offering for sale an ASSORTED STOCK of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which they will sell at either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. CASH PAID FOR BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, and all kinds of Produce.

All goods purchased at our store, will be delivered free of charge, from 6 A. M. till 10 at night.

BLINDS, DOORS AND BLINDS!

Always on hand for Sale, and made to Order, by

P. V. & C. HORNING.

The Subscribers have just purchased the Steam Power formerly owned by William Hawkins on the East side of the Creek, and just in rear of the Post Office, are now [illegible] to furnish all orders with despatch. And having procured [illegible] hands, they hope to deserve and receive a share of the public patronage.

WOOD taken in exchange for Sash, Doors and Blinds.

N. B.—All orders will be filled with despatch.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

[illegible] Florist to the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," begs leave to announce the arrival of his Annual Stock of *Farm, Vegetable and Flower Seeds* from England and Germany.

Separate catalogues of each kind, with full description, may be had on application. The Flower Seed catalogue also contains a list of Flowers, with Green House and other Plants.

N. B.—GRAFT ORANGE SEED for Hedges always on hand.

THOS. MILNE, 93 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.

E. GILLESPIE,

Wisconsin Street, opposite the Stage Office,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for his Customers and the Public generally,

Groceries, Provisions, Poultry, Game, &c.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] Water Street, [illegible] W. F. Young's, where he has on hand a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, to which he invites the attention of the public.

GREAT LEVY,

Corner Main and Spring Sts., Milwaukee,

FRENCH MERINOES, FANCY WORK, and Embroideries.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

[illegible] Water Street, [illegible] Sign of the Big Chair, [illegible] Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Cradles, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Divans, Extension Tables, Hall Stands, Hall Racks, Table Covers, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Materials, Cornices, Gilt Cornices, Cord and Tassels, Curtain Fixtures, Feathers, Pillows, Bolsters, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Pictures, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes